THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 9. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN and BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

It removes black spots, pimples, meth patches, and all eruptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS, the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES BEWARE!

OF THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS of face powders and washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

NOT A FEW of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

QUANTITY vs. QUALITY. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. The dose is small. Those who desire a large quantity and large doses of medicine ERR.

THOSE WHO Desire Brilliancy of Complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Ask for *HELMBOLD'S*. Take *no* other.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the *Great Blood Purifier*.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Eradicates Eruptive and Ulcerative Diseases of the Throat, Nose, Eyes, Eyelids, Scalp and Skin,

Which so disfigure the appearance, purging the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of diseases, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by adults and children with perfect safety.

Two table-spoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as is usually made.

An interesting letter is published in the "Medico-Chirurgical Review," on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.

HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Established upwards of 18 years.

Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist,

No. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Price $1·25 per bottle, or 6 for $6·50.

FIRST EDITION

DEMOCRACY.

TAMMANY RATIFIES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

General Frank Blair's Acceptance—He is Sensitive on the Subject of "His Race."

The following is the speech made by Frank Blair at Tammany Hall, last evening, signifying his acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

I accept the platform of resolutions passed by the late Democratic Convention, and I accept their nomination with feelings of the most profound gratitude. And, sir, I thank you for the very kind manner in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Democratic Convention. I accept the nomination with the feeling that your nomination for the Presidency is one that will carry us to certain victory (applause) and because I believe that the nomination is the most appropriate nomination that could be made by the Democratic Convention. The contest which we wage is for the restoration of constitutional government (cheers) and it is appropriate that we should make this contest under the lead of one who has given his life to the maintenance of constitutional government. (Renewed cheers.) We make this contest for the restoration of those great principles of government which belong to our race. And, my fellow-citizens, it is most proper that we should select for our leader a man, not from any military life, but one who has devoted himself to civil pursuits—one who has given himself to the study, to the understanding of our Constitution and its maintenance with all the force of reason and judgment. My fellow-citizens, I have said that the contest before us was one for the restoration of our Government; it is also for the restoration of our race. (Loud cheers.) It is to prevent the people of one race from being exiled from their homes—exiled from the government which they formed and created for themselves and for their children, and to prevent them from being driven out in exile or trodden under foot by an inferior and a semi-barbarous race. (Applause.) In this contest we shall have the sympathy of every man who is worthy to belong to the white race. What civilized people on earth would refuse to associate with themselves in all the rights and honors and dignities of their country such men as Lee and Johnston? (Voices, "None, none.") What civilized country on earth would fail to do honor to those who, fighting for an erroneous cause, yet distinguished themselves by a gallantry never surpassed? (Applause.) In that contest for which they are sought to be disfranchised and to be exiled from their homes—in that contest they proved themselves worthy to be our peers. (At this point there was ominous silence, followed by repressed clapping of hands and faint cheers.) My fellow-citizens, it is not my purpose to make any lengthened address, but simply to express my gratitude for the great and distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me; and now from my heart I reiterate the words of thanks that fell from my lips when I arose.

Green Clay Smith, Another Renegade

from the Republican ranks, also made a speech, and said:—I call upon all men here, and I call upon all men throughout the length and breadth of this great country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, running over the proud plains of the West, and reaching high up upon the Rocky Mountains, and then down to the Pacific—to adhere to the nominations that were made here by the great National Democratic Convention. (Applause.) I, as a soldier, and as a member of the Soldiers' Convention, here endorse it fully, freely, and with all my heart. (Great applause.) You have thirty-six States in the Union to-day. There is a great western country which is looking to you for protection and for aid, and expect soon to add a number of other States to this Union. This is, indeed, a great country. Uplift it, knead it up, make it grand, make it glorious, make it stronger, make it better than it has ever been before. (Great cheering.) Go back and look at the dust of Washington and his compeers. Thirteen original colonies of three millions of people. They worked, they labored, they fought, they bled, they died, upon every plain, on every hill-top the bloody foot-prints were seen upon the crusty snow, of those gallant and glorious men who fought for national independence and national liberty. So let us fight to maintain the Constitution intact and the integrity of the Union. (Cheers.)

Big Things by the Pennsylvania Democracy.

Among the incidents of the evening was the reading of a despatch from *one thousand and two* Philadelphia Democrats, to the following purport:—

To the Chairman of the Democratic Ratification Meeting, New York:—

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The nominations of the National Democratic Convention are heartily ratified by the Philadelphia Democracy. A salute of one hundred guns was fired at Independence Square last night, and an overwhelming meeting was held at the Democratic Headquarters. The rejoicings were kept up till a late hour, the arrival of the Americus Club from New York, and their escort adding to the enthusiasm. A grand ratification meeting will take place at Independence Hall tomorrow night. Pennsylvania will do her duty, and cast her vote for Seymour and Blair.

Hasson, "The Fenian," and What He Will Do!

Equally exhilarating was the telegraphic effusion of "John Hasson, Representative of the Fenians of Philadelphia." Perhaps the Philadelphia public, especially the Fenian portion of it, was not aware of John Hasson's existence. That there is such a Democratic individuality is proved by the City Directory, however, which locates him in six different places in the city.

The fact is also sustained by the following:—

To the Chairmen of the Democratic Ratification Meeting, New York.—PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Philadelphia sends greeting to New York. She promises the city by at least 7000 majority, and perhaps 10,000, and the State by from 15,000 to 20,000. Pennsylvanians appreciate the fact that while they were preparing for an attack, the troops of New York, thrown forward by Governor Seymour, were here and on the battle-ground, and not only saved the State but the Republic. We also believe that in the nomination of Francis P. Blair the eighth article of the Democratic platform—"Protection to American citizens abroad, or fight"—will be sustained. JOHN HASSON,
Representative of the Fenians of Philadelphia.

Spiritual Distress.

THE RICHMOND MEMBERS OF THE WHISKY RING IN PRISON.

United States Marshals Van Winkle and Lynham, have returned to Richmond, Va., from Albany, N. Y., whither they went in charge of Anderson, Patterson, Gouldman, and Elsom, convicted in Richmond some weeks ago of conspiracy to defraud the Government of the tax on whisky. The *Dispatch* says:—Mr. Lynham took the convicts to New York city, where he was joined by Van Winkle, and they went together by railroad to the capital, where the penitentiary is situated. Marshal Lynham gives an interesting account of the trip, the prison, and the demeanor of the prisoners. The latter were visited, before they left Richmond, by scores of relatives and friends, who expressed deep sympathy for them in their downfall. On their way they appeared still hopeful of some relief, if not by pardon, of going to a place where the discipline would not be severe, hard work exacted, or close confinement required. The officers treated them as kindly as their duty would permit, and at Albany gave them a fine dinner at the hotel. They were then driven out to the penitentiary, and placed in charge of General Pillsbury, the veteran commandant, by whom they were at once assigned to quarters. Here the convicts completely broke down, seeming to believe that with the departure of the marshals ended their communication with the outside world, or at least with home. They were at once obliged to submit to the cropping of their hair, preparatory to assuming the prison uniform, which consists, not of our old Virginia broad, striped domestics, but of a jacket of black stiff, grey pants, and cap and shoes of peculiar fashion,

BEECHER.

How He Stands—Grant Has His Hearty Support.

The following is Henry Ward Beecher's letter in favor of Grant:—

To the Editors of the Boston *Daily Advertiser:*—I left Brooklyn on Monday, July 6, but not before the *World* had published that I had, on Sunday morning, in a political sermon, come out for Chase for the Presidency, and against Grant; and I have seen the story every day since racing through the papers. There is not a word of truth in it. The sermon was not political, and it made no allusion either to Grant or Chase. The application of some of its paragraphs, in either direction, was the work of the reporter of the *World*, not mine.

I have never been a Chase man. I have for years, as a leader in public affairs, deemed him, like his greenbacks, as promising more on the face than they are worth in gold. While the New York *Independent* was lauding him as a demigod, and the New York *Tribune* was using his name to obscure the prospects of Grant, I heartily and openly disagreed with both of them, for I thoroughly liked Grant and thoroughly distrusted Chase. He is a splendid man to look upon but a poor man to lean upon. Ambition lifts some men towards things noble and good—makes them large and generous. Other men's ambition blurs the sharp lines and discretions between right and wrong, and leaves them, in the eagerness of over-selfish desires, to become a prey of bad men. I have for years felt that Mr. Chase's ambition was consuming the better elements of his nature.

I have liked Grant from the first. Solid, unpretentious, straightforward, apt to succeed and not spoiled by success, wise in discerning men, skillful in using them, with the rare gift (which Washington had in an eminent degree) of wisdom in getting wisdom from other men's councils—I confidently anticipate that, great as his military success has been, he will hereafter be known even more favorably for the wisdom of his civil administration.

The seven-fold lamentations and recantations through which Chase was required to go for a Democratic nomination, only to see the smiling Seymour looking benignly down upon his lost estate, has no parallel except in the immortal history of *Reineke Fuchs*. There will now be no third candidate between Grant and Seymour. It will be a fair fight between rugged honesty and plausible craft.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Boston, July 8, 1868.

THE ERIE DISASTER.

Particulars of the French Creek Catastrophe—The Killed and Wounded.

A special correspondent of the Pittsburg *Chronicle*, writing from Erie July 9, says of the late Erie Railroad disaster:—

The train, which consisted of one baggage car, two passenger coaches, a sleeping car, and some empty passenger cars, left this city at 7·20 P. M., with about fifty passengers aboard. The train proceeded as far as the bridge without accident, but the engineer states that as soon as the locomotive ran on the bridge he felt the structure sink. Suspecting some thing was wrong he pulled open the throttle valve with the intention of jerking the train over. The engine and tender passed over to the other side in safety, but as soon as the passenger cars touched the bridge the structure gave way, carrying two of them down with it. The tender of the engine was thrown from the track, and the baggage car fell backwards from the farthest abutment and was shattered to pieces. The smoking car was precipitated into the stream, and the coach, following it, fell upon it, and inclosed it like the rim of a telescope. The forward end of the sleeping car fell over the abutment on the west side of the bridge, and rested on the top of the preceding coach, while the other end was held in an inclined position by the trucks catching on the coping of the bridge.

A just below the point where the accident occurred a dam had been constructed across French creek, and the water was consequently between six and seven feet deep. The bridge was about 15 feet above the water, and about fifty feet wide. Nearly all the passengers were in the two cars that fell into the stream, and five were killed or drowned, and about eighteen injured. A scene of almost indescribable excitement prevailed among those of the passengers who were unhurt, but as soon as they could escape from the wreck they organized themselves into a working party for the purpose of rescuing the more unfortunate passengers, many of whom it was feared would be drowned before assistance could be rendered. The sluice gates of the dam were thrown open, and in a very short time the water had fallen three or four feet. In the meantime, however, parties were energetically at work rescuing those who were in reach, and when the water had receded the bodies of five persons, who had either been killed outright or drowned, were taken from the wreck. The names of the dead were Miss Aggie Brainard, aged twenty-three years, of Erie; Mrs. Priscilla Frees, of Flat Rock, Seneca county, Ohio, and her two children, aged respectively fourteen months, and two years and four months; and a little girl, aged three years, daughter of Scott Patton, of Erie. Of the wounded, Conductor Boyce, who was in charge of the train, and Miss Jane McCreigh, of Concord, Erie county, were the most seriously injured. The others sustained contusions and bruises of various kinds, but none are dangerously injured.

The Drowning of the Davis Family at Holyoke, Mass.

From the Springfield Republican, July 9.

The persons drowned while crossing the ferry at South Holyoke to Williamsnet on Monday were, as first reported, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Davis and son, of this city. On Monday afternoon, Mr. Davis hired a horse and carriage, and took his wife and son to ride. They, by the steam ferry, crossed the Connecticut river to South Holyoke.

After being gone a brief time they returned to the ferry to recross. When they were near the centre of the channel, Mr. Davis asked Mr. Smith for the pail that was used for watering horses. Mr. Smith pointed it out to him, and stepped into the engine room. On coming out he discovered that Mr. Davis had let down the forward chain, had taken off the bridle, and was giving the horse some water from the pail. He told him it was very careless, but Davis said the horse would not drink with his bit in, and at the same moment started for another pail of water, leaving the horse standing with his bridle on.

Davis had gone but a few feet when the horse started for the front of the boat. Mr. Smith caught him by the nose and foretop, but in spite of his exertions was carried over with him, Mr. Davis going off at the same time. One of the horse's feet struck Mr. Smith, who was hurt in the hip. After going down twice he came to the surface just forward of one of the paddle-wheels, and with the utmost exertion cleared them, caught hold of the stern of the boat and got aboard. It was a most extraordinary escape.

The carriage meanwhile hung by one wheel to the forward end of the boat, and Mr. Smith's idea was to extricate it, if possible, so as to let the horse rise and swim to the shore. To accomplish this he ordered the engineer to swing the boat round, and that proving ineffectual, the steam was reversed and the boat started back, when the carriage sank entirely from view. The efforts were useless, as doubtless all were drowned before he had time to do this, and probably the father and mother before Mr. Smith had got upon the boat

He saw the boy rise to the surface after getting on, but was so exhausted that he could not spring to save him. The people gathered in crowds on the shores, and a search for the bodies was immediately began. The body of the woman was drawn out in the carriage, and her hoop-skirt was found so much entangled in it that it was found necessary to cut it out. Mr. Davis was forty-three years of age, and married his wife, whose maiden name was Harriet Rider, in Dover, N. H., both being at that time residents of Portsmouth.

The Mississippi Election.

There has not been for a long time, if ever, a greater swindle in the way of an election than that just closed in Mississippi. Planters have followed their hands to the polls and overawed them with threats of discharge, expulsion from the community, and all manner of violence if they did not vote the Rebel ticket. Scores have been driven from North Mississippi, and been compelled to leave everything behind to save their lives. Many from De Soto county have called upon us who have thus fled for safety, but not until repeatedly threatened with death by some of the most respectable people in that county.—*Memphis Post, July 7.*

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Miners' Riot Spreading—A Collision Inevitable.

Prince Alfred and Farragut.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM POTTSVILLE.

The Miners' Riot—They Extend Their Depredations into the Adjoining Counties—Mills and Furnaces Guarded by Armed Men.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

POTTSVILLE, July 11.—The strikers continued their warlike attitude. Gangs of them were wandering about in all directions last night but committed no violence. This morning they drove workmen from the Mill Creek Railroad. They also refuse to permit the trackmen on the Reading road to resume work. The marshal of the county is guarding furnaces and collieries in the vicinity with armed men, and fight appears inevitable.

Thousands of cars are standing idle on the sidings. There is no freight for them.

Speculators are buying up coal fast, fearing a rise in the prices.

A fight among the rioters has been in progress at Tamaqua since yesterday, and committees of strikers are moving into adjoining counties stopping operations.

A large and enthusiastic Grant meeting took place at St. Clair last evening. Speeches were made by Dr. Coryell, General Neagley, J. T. Ashton, Mr. Davis, Lieut. Runkel and others. There was considerable excitement among the miners, but everything passed off pleasantly.

The Miners' Strike.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

POTTSVILLE, July 11.—The strikers continue their warlike attitude. Gangs of men were moving about in all directions last night, but committed no actual violence. They drove the workmen from the Mill Creek Railroad this morning. The marshall of the county is guarding the furnaces and collieries in the vicinity of Pottsville, with armed men, and a collision appears inevitable.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Vance Again on the Rampage—Great Democratic Dissatisfaction.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, a former Rebel General, returning from the Democratic National Convention, made a two hours' speech here last night, at the Democratic headquarters, upon the occasion of ratifying the Seymour and Blair nomination. Wade Hampton expected to speak to-night. There are a good many here once somewhat inclined towards Democracy who begin to think too much rebellion and Southern secessionism is being crammed down their throats for comfort. They think Rebels and those who fought to destroy the country ought to be given back seats, rather than crowd home-hungry Democrats out of the front ones. There is evidently a growing dissatisfaction at such unprofitable favoritism. Old soldier boys in blue and Jack Tars declare they will not stand it. There is a good dealing of swearing over the New York *Herald's* damping editorial.

Dr. Frank Partridge fell in the street, over a curbstone, last night, and broke his leg.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Gas Explosion—Death of an Editor by Sun-stroke.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, the accumulation of foul gas in the Miami street sewer, near Front street, caused an explosion which, with a loud report, blew one of the cap-heads far into the air, and scattered boulders in all directions, creating much consternation among the business men in the neighborhood. The paving was torn up in several places and the sewer badly damaged. Fortunately no one was hurt, although many were near by when the explosion occurred.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. J. B. Woodruff, news editor of the Cincinnati *Daily Times*, while walking to his residence, received a violent sunstroke and fell upon the roadside insensible. He was carried to his home, where he died last evening. Mr. Woodruff has been for a long time connected with the Cincinnati newspaper offices, and was formerly employed on the Nashville *Press*.

FROM OMAHA.

Reception of the Nominations—Progress of the Union Pacific Railway.

OMAHA, Nebraska, July 11.—The nominees of the National Democratic Convention give general satisfaction. The Democratic Club Room and a number of public and private buildings were illuminated last night. There is to be a grand ratification meeting to-night.

The Union Pacific Railway will have two additional sections examined by the Government Commissioners next week. This will make six hundred and eighty miles completed.

Professor Powell's scientific exploring party left Cheyenne en route to Denver yesterday.

The weather continues unusually hot.

The Corn and Wheat Crops.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph:

CHICAGO, July 11.—The wheat harvest is now progressing rapidly in the southerly parts of the West. The reports, with a few exceptions, confirm previous advices. We may now safely say a good crop of wheat has been secured—good in quality and good in quantity. The corn crop is looking well.

While the Democracy of Desmoines, Iowa, were firing a salute over the New York nominations, a gun prematurely exploded, killing one man.

Shooting Affray at Knoxville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, July 10.—The *Banner* has received a despatch from Knoxville, stating that Colonel H. M. Ashby, late of the Rebel army, was shot and instantly killed at 6 P. M. to-day, by E. C. Camp.

EUROPEAN MARKET REPORTS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 11—A. M.—The weather is good. Consols, 94⅛@94¼ for money, and 94¼ 94⅜ for account. United States 5·20s 73½; Illinois Central, 101½; Erie, 46.

FRANKFORT, July 11—A. M.—United States 5-20s, 77½.

LIVERPOOL, July 11—A. M.—Cotton quiet; sales probably 9000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, July 11—A. M.—Sugar dull.

The Adams Express Robbery.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SEYMOUR, Ind., July 11.—Report has just reached us that three of the Adams Express robbers are at Rockford, Indiana, two miles north of here, all seriously wounded, and that the authorities have gone after them. One of them is still at large. John Moore, a desperado, who has long been in this vicinity, is one among the wounded.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Joseph T. Bodley, of the firm of Lane & Bodley, died last night of heart disease.

On the Union Base Ball grounds, John B. Hatfield, of the Cincinnati Club, upon a wager, threw a regulation base ball of full size and weight, a distance of three hundred and ninety-six feet.

Shipment of Specie.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The steamer Perriere, sailing for Europe to-day, takes out in specie $1,043,768. The City of Buffalo takes $300,000. The Denmark takes $120,000. Total shipment, $1,763,768.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—Arthur Goldsmith was heard on a writ of habeas corpus. He was charged with receiving stolen goods, knowing the same to have been stolen.

The prosecutor alleged that his step-son took a horse and wagon to the Penn Hotel, and meeting the defendant (a farmer) sold him the team for $110. The prosecutor alleged that it was worth $275.

The defense in argument contended that it was an ordinary occurrence for farmers to buy, and in this case more than the real value of the team was given, and at no time did the defendant deny the transaction.

Judge Peirce thought there was enough to send the case to a jury.

A hearing on writ of habeas corpus was had in the case of Joseph and James Adams, two small boys charged with malicious mischief. The Washington School House had been attacked, and fourteen panes of glass broken.

The boys, however, were not directly implicated. Owing to the absence of witnesses, the further hearing in the case was postponed until Saturday next.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN ADMIRALTY.—W. H. Townshend vs. The brig Miss and owners. This was a libel filed for a claim that had been submitted to and adjudicated by the British Consul at this port. After hearing the allegations, proofs, and arguments of counsel, Judge Cadwalader dismissed the libel with costs. Charles Gibbons and M. P. Henry for libellant; Macgregor J. Mitcheson for respondent.

Governor Holden's Inaugural.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, concludes his inaugural address as follows:—

"Cherishing neither malice nor resentment for anything that has occurred in the past, I shall endeavor to do my duty. I shall keep constantly in view the welfare of North Carolina. I love the Union, because it is the first, the last, the only hope of my State; and I love my State, because her people have been good and kind to me, and because her sky is above my home, as it will be above my grave. If I have enemies, that does not make me an enemy to my State, nor move me to a course of action based on resentment or revenge. I follow the principles of Washington, who founded, and of Lincoln, who saved the Republic; and when these principles cease to lead, I shall cease to follow. May the God of our fathers have us in His holy keeping; may He govern and not we; and may the future of our beloved State be as bright and as glorious as the last seven years have been disastrous and unhappy."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, July 11, 1868.

The stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher. 107⅞ was bid for 10-40s; 113¼ for 6s of 1881; 108⅜ for June and July 7·30s; 113¼ for '62 5·20s; 110½ for '64 5·20s; 111⅛ for '65 5-20s; 108½ for July, '65 5 20s, and 108⅜ for '67 5-20s. City loans were dull. The new issue sold at 103, a slight advance.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48⅛, a slight advance. Pennsylvania Railroad at 55½, no change; Norristown at 68, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 54½, no change. 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy, 44 for Little Schuylkill, 33 for North Pennsylvania, 41 for Elmira preferred, 30½ for Catawissa preferred, 26½ for Philadelphia and Erie, and 48 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 10½ for Hestonville; 31 for Green and Coates; and 43 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Manufacturers' sold at 31, no change. 240 was bid for North America; 160 for Philadelphia; 107 for Northern Liberties; 30 for Mechanics'; 60 for Penn Township; 86 for Western; 72 for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 120 for Central National.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21¼@21⅜, a decline of ⅛; 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for preferred do.; 74 for Morris Canal preferred; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 50 for Delaware Division.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa cp 5s	1 0	17 sh Penna R	ls. 52⅝
$100 City 6s, New	103½	4 do	52⅝
$800 do. New	ls. 104	3 do	rec. 52⅜
$500 N Pa 7s	85	1 do	52⅝
$1 000 Sch N 6s '82	ls. 71⅝	3 do	2d. 52⅝
20 sh C & At stk	10½	50 do	rec. 52¾
14 sh Manu Bk	31	100 sh Leh Nav	21⅜
5 sh Read R	d 0. 48⅝	600 do	ls. 21⅞
$105 sh Norris'n	68		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 113⅛@113¼; old 5-20s, 113⅛@113¼; new 5 20s, 1864, 110⅛@110½; do., 1865, 111⅛@111½; 5-20s, July, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1867, 108⅜@109; do., 1868, 108⅜@109; 10-40s, 107⅛@107½; 7·30s, June, 108⅛@109; do., July, 108⅛@109. Gold, 140⅝.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¼@113⅝; do. 1862, 113⅛@113½; do., 1864, 110@110¼; do., 1865, 111¼@111⅝; do., 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1868, 108¾@109; do., 5s, 10-40s, 107¼@107⅝; do. 7·30s, June, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 108⅛@108⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; August, 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; do., September, 1865, 118@118⅛; do. October, 1865, 117⅛@118. Gold, 141@141¼. Silver, 133½@135.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¼@113⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113@113½; do., 1864, 110½@110¾; do., 1865, 111¼@111½; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; 1868, 108⅜@108⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 107¼@107⅝; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 108⅛@108⅜; 3d series, 108⅛@108⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 119; August, 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; September, 1865, 118@118¼; October, 1865, 117⅛@117⅜. Gold, 141@141¼.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

From the N. Y. Herald of to-day.

The following communication has been addressed to us in relation to certificates of stock, with a view to guarding against forgery:—

"The alteration of certificates of Fort Wayne and Cleveland and Pittsburg stock noticed in the papers of this date, whereby quite a loss must entail upon the unfortunate holders of said certificates, and the demonstrated fact that alterations can be made which will defy the closest inspection and scrutiny, save examination at the transfer books of the company issuing the stock, awaken in the minds of bankers and brokers, who daily pass certificates through their offices, the vital consideration of the best means of guarding against repetitions of this kind of fraud. As it is a rule of the street that certificates shall not exceed one hundred shares each," some distinguishing and unalterable mark so prominent as to catch the eye of the receiving clerk should be placed upon every certificate for fractional amounts. This of course can only originate with the company issuing the stock, and I take it to be the duty of every such company to use every safeguard possible for the protection of dealers as well as themselves. A plan suggests itself to me—viz., cutting the corners of certificates sufficiently to attract the eye of the receiving clerk. Let every certificate for seventy-five or more shares and less than one hundred shares have one corner cut off. Let every certificate for fifty shares or more, and less than seventy-five shares have two corners cut off. Let every certificate for twenty-five shares or more, and less than fifty shares, have three corners cut off. Let any certificate for less than twenty-five shares have four corners cut off. This would materially reduce the risk of handling certificates. Another plan, which would still further limit the operations of the knaves would be to perforate the certificates with one hole for every ten shares or part thereof less than one hundred shares. The only objection to this latter mode is the too great mutilation of the certificate.

BROKER."

"The railway share market has been on the whole strong, especially for Reading, which advanced to 97¼, but the volume of business was not large. Erie was an exception to the rule late in the afternoon and declined to 70, apparently under a hammering process. At a meeting of the Erie Board, held to-day, some important business was transacted. Messrs. Daniel Drew and D. S. Gregory resigned their positions as directors, and Messrs. John Steward and James H. Banker were elected in their stead. Mr. Drew's resignation was rendered necessary in order that a contract made with him by the company might be carried out, and a vacancy will not unlikely be created to enable him to return to the board. This contract involves the sale to Mr. Drew by the company of the fifty-four thousand shares of stock recently obtained with him at 70, the present market price. The board retired the whole of the floating debt of the Company, amounting to about three millions and a half, and voted to withdraw five millions of the common stock from the hands of the public, and to advance the rates of fare and freight. The resignation of Mr. Drew left the Treasurership vacant, and Mr. Jay Gould was elected in his place. It is probable that these changes will restore perfect harmony between the Erie and Vanderbilt parties, the two new directors, Messrs. Steward and Banker, being nominees of Mr. Vanderbilt, and the effect upon the affairs of the Erie Company can hardly fail to be beneficial."

—From the N. Y. *Tribune* of to-day:—

"Money continues at 3@5 per cent. on call, with a trifle less activity, but lenders find no difficulty in placing their funds at the highest rate on miscellaneous securities. At the close, there were large offerings at 3 per cent. on Government, but the rates on stock collaterals were unchanged."

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	138¾	Chi. and R. I. R.	107⅛
N. Y. and E. R.	69⅝	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	107⅝
Ph. and Res. R.	95	Pacific M. S. Co.	101¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90⅞	West. Union Tel.	34⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86¼	Gold	141⅛
Chi. and N. W. com	78	Market heavy.	
Chi. and N. W. pref.	85¼		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, July 11.—The Flour market is still dull and depressed, and the inquiry is confined to the immediate wants of the home consumers, who purchased about 800 bbls. at $7·50@8·25 for superfine, $8 50@9 25 for extras, $9 50@11 for spring wheat extra family, $10@11·75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9@9 25 per bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is characterized by much firmness, but the volume of business is small. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $2·40. Rye is quiet, with small sales at $1 80 per bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is steady at full prices. Sales of yellow at $1·17, and 3000 bushels Western mixed at $1 16. Oats are held firmly, sales of 3000 bus. Pennsylvania at 86@88c. and Southern at 89@91c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Seeds.—Cloverseed commands $7@7·50 per 64 lbs. Timothy sells at $2·75. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·65@2 70.

Whisky.—Prices are nominal.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 11.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....74 | 11 A. M.....82 | 2 P. M.....86

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Howes, New York, John F. Ohl.

Barque Roanoke, Davis, Laguayra, John Dallett & Co.

Barque Stella, Steengrass, Bremen, Peter Wright & Sons.

Barque L. G. Bigelow, Cuming, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, Salem, Quintard, Ward & Co.

Schr A. Pharo Smouse, Providence, Hammett & Neil.

Schr Alabama, Vaughter, Salem, Blaklston, Graeff & Co.

Schr M. Hard. Brooks, Marblehead, do.

Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, Boston, do.

Schr T. W. H. White, Cranmer, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.

Schr B. L. Sherman, Phinney, Boston, do.

Schr Ida V. McCabe, Pickup, Bridgeport, Stanickson & Co.

Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, Marblehead, do.

Schr R. K. Vaughan, Risley, Boston, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Freeman Dennis, Fletcher, 1 day from New York, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.

Brig Clara M. Goodrich, Look, 12 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to Thos. Wattson & Sons.

Schr Mabel Hall, Hall, 11 days from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses to order.

Schr T. E. French, Doughty, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to G. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr M. R. Samson, Samson, 3 days from New York, with ballast to captain.

Schr Hiawatha, Newman, 4 days from Newport with coal to Knight & Sons.

Schr James Martin, Baker, from Boston.

Schr Ann S. Brown, Crowell, from Salem.

Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, from Dighton.

Schr Reading RR No. 77, Carroll, from Mystic.

Schr A. Pharo Smouse, from Providence.

Schr Alabama, Vaughter, from Boston.

Schr R. K. Vaughan, Risley, from Boston.

Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, from Boston.

Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, from Marblehead.

SAILED.

Steamship Wyoming, Capt. Teal, sailed at 8 o'clock this morning for Savannah, with the following passengers:—George H. Jellards, Lieutenant Mayo, four children, and servant; Mrs. Charles R. Abbott; Miss Sally Abbott; Miss Annie Abbott; Miss Lizzie Abbott; Master Harry Abbott; Mr. L. K. Smith; J. W. Allyn; Master Berg; and M. Mallory.

DISASTER.

The following letter has been received by the underwriters in this city:—

ST. THOMAS, June 19.—I have just received information of the total loss of the barque Marion Williamson, on Anegada Reef (Virgin Group), she was bound from Teneriffe for Cienfuegos, with flagstones and potatoes. Some of the cargo, probably, and all of the sails will be saved; no lives were lost.

E. S. SIMMONS.

The M. W. was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1854, rated 2½, registered 467 tons, and was owned in New York by Capt. Bernard and others.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston this morning.

Schr Quaker City, Judson, from Norwich for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr S. A. Hammond, Paine, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 9th inst.

Schrs Jas S. Watson, and H. B. McCauley, Paine, hence for Salem; M. E. Graham, Master, and S. F. Reeves, hence for Roxbury; Addie N. Bird, hence for Salem; M. J. Russell, Smith, hence for Lynn; and William F. Garrison, Maurice, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 11.—Arrived, schrs Mohawk

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Party Conventions and their Presidential Candidates.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The perplexities of the Democracy at Tammany Hall in the nomination of their Presidential candidate naturally draw our attention to the cliques and combinations, the trading and log rolling, and the chances and accidents which in most cases have determined the nominations of these President-making conventions, and especially under the Democratic two-thirds rule. Let us look back a little, and we shall see in this Democratic Convention of 1868 there is nothing extraordinary in its proceedings or results. It is only the old story of 1844 and '52 and '56 over again, with certain variations adapted to the time.

The lines of division between the old Republican and Federal parties having entirely disappeared with the dissolution of the Federal party, there was in 1824 a beautiful scrub race for the Presidency between Jackson, Adams, Crawford, and Clay. Jackson came out first from the people, but lacking a majority vote of the electoral colleges the election was thrown into the House of Representatives, when, by a coalition between the friends of Adams and Clay, Adams was elected. Against this coalition, denounced by John Randolph as "a coalition of the Puritan and blackleg," the Jackson party rallied at once around their favorite for another trial before the people, and in 1828, by a sort of popular spontaneous combustion, he defeated Adams so signally as to make "Old Hickory," as the head of the new Democratic party, its candidate in advance for another term. Thus with the assembling of the nominating party convention of 1832 there was no difficulty about its ticket (Jackson and Van Buren); for the popularity of Jackson had settled his nomination, and his will was accepted as the law in reference to his associate on the ticket. So it was with Van Buren's nomination and election as President in 1836, and with his nomination for a second term in 1840. But in 1840 the financial disasters of Van Buren's administration had turned the popular tide against him, and so, even as the anointed successor of Jackson, he met with a crushing defeat.

The friends of Van Buren, still pressing his claims for a second term, came forward with a decided majority of the Convention in his behalf in 1844. Here the previously unsuspected power and difficulties and doubts of the Democratic two-thirds rule began to be felt. Van Buren, by a little over one third of the Convention, was thus cast aside, and Polk, never dreamed of before, was finally nominated as a compromise for the campaign. The New York Democracy supported Polk with a sort of understanding that Van Buren was to have another trial in 1848, and so, when by the Southern slaveholding oligarchy in that Convention Cass was nominated, Van Buren, assisted by Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, and other powerful Democratic free-soilers, took the field as a third party candidate on his independent free-soil Buffalo platform. Thus, in cutting Cass out of the vote of New York, and defeating him, "Little Van" had full satisfaction against the regular Democratic Convention and the Southern oligarchy, which had juggled him twice out of the regular Democratic line of succession.

In 1852, as much of a surprise to the party as was Polk, poor Pierce, over the heads of a baker's dozen of old stagers, became the Democratic nominee; in 1856, on the strength of an alibi on the unpopular Kansas-Nebraska bill (having been absent in England at the time of its passage), Buchanan, after thirty years of active engineering, secured the prize under certain skilful manipulations of the slaveholding interests of the South by the Pennsylvania delegation. This two-thirds rule, in fact, was the instrument whereby the Southern slaveholders dictated the candidates of the Democracy from and after the defeat in 1840 of Van Buren down to Buchanan. But in 1860, at Charleston, the Douglas democracy of the West set their faces resolutely against the Southern oligarchy, and we know what has followed.

So much for these President-making conventions of the Democracy under their two-thirds rule. The old Whig party and the Republican party, under their majority rule, down to 1860, were not subjected to such terrible conflicts as the Democrats in their nominating conventions; but they were still largely controlled by the chapter of accidents. In 1836 the Whigs were cut up into a scrub race against Van Buren, the results of which showed that upon one candidate they might have beaten him. In 1840 expediency dictated the nomination of General Harrison, when they might have elected Clay; in 1844 they nominated Clay with great enthusiasm, only to have him defeated by an abolition defection in New York; in 1848, when there was another chance for Clay, they fell back upon General Taylor, a military chieftain whose election was as profitless to the party as that of Harrison; in 1852 they nominated General Scott, another military chieftain, and in that canvass the old Whig party died from too much abolition. In 1854 poor Pierce's repeal of the Missouri Compromise (the Kansas-Nebraska bill) opened the floodgates of a Northern reaction against slavery, and in 1856 Fremont, the Republican nominee on the Van Buren free-soil platform of 1848, would in all probability have been elected but for the independent opposition Know-Nothing ticket of Fillmore (a disappointed Whig) and the indifference of the Seward clique. In 1860 Seward was adroitly cut out of the Republican nomination, and Lincoln, as unexpectedly as Polk or Pierce, became the nominee of his party, and, as it proved, the very man for a crisis more formidable to contemplate and more difficult, delicate, and dangerous than any other crisis in American history since the Declaration of Independence.

Since the time of General Jackson our Presidents, going through the form of an election by the people, have really been chosen by these nominating party conventions, on one side or the other; and these party nominations have been effected by a few trading managers at a venture, or from mere considerations of electioneering expediency, except in the two nominations of Clay and in the second nomination of Lincoln. Hence, from these juggling conventions, the corruption of American politics and politicians, in and out of power. They have brought upon us all the disasters of the bloodiest civil war in human history, and they will again bring us into the most serious troubles unless we find and adopt some better method of President-making than the system of these trading party conventions.

Grant versus Seymour.

From the N. Y. Times.

Horatio Seymour is a very Democratic "match" for General Grant. The services of the one to the country form a very pungent comparison with those of the other. The history of one and the other during the last eight years constitutes a very instructive subject of contemplation for patriotic citizens at this time.

For this generation at least, the merits of a public man will be adjudged principally by what he did for the salvation of the Union and the cause of Freedom during that tremendous crisis when treason attempted their overthrow.

This standard of judgment is a perfectly fair one. For, if the rebellion had been allowed to succeed, we should not only have lost the freedom and unity, which are our country's glory and honor, but we would have been started on the road to ruin and anarchy, and would soon have been left without any country at all.

What Grant did for the Union, every man and woman, every boy and girl, every Northerner and Southerner, every foreigner and American knows. How promptly he took the field in the humblest capacity at the outbreak of war—how, advancing in position, he won for us the first victory of the war—how he marched from one triumph to another till the whole Mississippi Valley was restored to our flag—how, rising to the supreme command of the army, he organized victory in Virginia, till finally not a Rebel could be found on the territory of the republic—everybody who loves the Union and is proud of his country will forever gratefully remember. And it is also well remembered how, subsequently, by his wise counsels and temperate disposition, he labored to reconcile the sections that had been embittered against each other, to secure clemency for the conquered, and to repair the breaches of war. He displayed the genius of a statesman in the policy he suggested, and exhibited the capacity of a first-rate administrator in the carrying ont of the measures which he originated. The endowments of the man seemed to fit him equally for peace and for war; and he proved himself as competent to take the initiative as to be the executor.

While performing these great services, and bending all his energies and intellect to this tremendous work, what was Horatio Seymour doing for his country, for his Government, and for the salvation of the Union? Was he exerting his powers of mind and position in their behalf? Or was he acting in such a way as to encourage the enemy, to discourage our army and people, and to throw the weight of the Empire State on the side of the disunionists? Who needs to be told that will recall his condemnable messages to the Legislature and speeches in this city and elsewhere? Who needs to be told that will recall all his babble about the impossibility of our success, and all his assaults upon the Government for its action in behalf of the Union? Who needs to be told that will recall his persistent and laborious attempts to thwart the Government in its efforts to raise troops in this State? Who needs to be told that will recall his conduct at the time of the riots in this city, and when the Rebel army was advancing through Pennsylvania? Who needs to be told that knows anything of the inside history of his administration during the perilous years when he was Governor of this State? It was a shameful and fearful history throughout; and yet it is as a reward for his conduct at that time that he has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

We demand, therefore, that the American people shall judge between Grant and Seymour on this issue. We demand that the services and merits of one and the other shall be taken into account, and that the history of neither shall be forgotten.

But Seymour is a "great statesman." Statesmanship, forsooth! Why, Grant displayed a higher statesmanship in his negotiations with Lee, in the advice he gave to the President, in the measures he urged upon Congress, in the policy he sought to secure for the South, in the execution of his duties, civil and military, than Seymour ever dreamed of. All the statesmanship that Seymour could ever show was in the position of Governor; and the intellectual callibre required for that position may be measured by the mediocre ability he displayed in the discharge of his duties. He showed nothing except that his views were petty and contracted, that his capacity was of the most common-place order, and that he could talk with the fluency of a demagogue.

In putting forth such a man as a match for the great commander of our armies, for the wise, clear-headed, far-seeing, self-possessed master and manager of affairs, we have another evidence of that audacity which distinguishes the Democratic party.

Traitors in the Camp.

From the N. Y. Nation.

If anybody will consult the newspaper files of the summer and fall of 1865, he will find that for six months at least before the meeting of Congress many of the radical chiefs were in a state of great anxiety lest the Southern Representatives should get back into their places before conditions had been imposed on them. At that time negro suffrage had not begun to be advocated, or, at least, was only advocated by very few on grounds of right or justice. Even Wendell Phillips relied largely on the expediency of the thing, and one of the great reasons why negro suffrage was pronounced to be expedient, was that the negro vote would be needed to help the Republican party to defend the public credit from the assaults which the Southerners were expected to make upon it. Senator Sumner, we remember, quoted with horror a passage from one of the letters of our correspondent, who was then travelling in the South, in which he reported an interview with a young man—we believe in Virginia—in which the young man said he was willing to acknowledge himself whipped; but that if anybody supposed he was going to help to pay the cost of whipping him, that person was—we veil his language under a paraphrase—in a very remarkable degree mistaken. We accordingly all set to work to get the negroes enfranchised—our motives, of course, being mixed. Some were affected most powerfully by one consideration and some by another; but we presume there has hardly been any advocate of the Congressional plan of reconstruction who was not affected powerfully by the hope that negro suffrage would strengthen the Republican party sufficiently to enable it to fulfil the national obligations to the persons whom the party had induced to lend money to carry on the war.

The negroes have been enfranchised, and the South is nearly back into the Union. The process of reconstruction has lasted long, and caused much irritation, and given rise to much discussion. The Southerners have certainly not kept very quiet, and adversity has apparently deprived them of none of their old frankness. We believe we know pretty well from their own acts and declarations what it is that is uppermost in their minds, and yet, as far as our observation has gone, nothing worthy of note has come from any Southern source indicating that a desire to evade or prevent the punctual payment of the national debt is prevalent amongst the secessionists, or, at all events, influences their political action or forms part of their political programme. They are troubled about many things, but apparently the best means of cheating the public creditor is not one of the things which seriously occupies them.

Yet the public credit is generally admitted to be suffering more or less damage. The Republican party has done all it can to uphold it, by formally denouncing all attacks on it as a "crime," and making its defense a part of the party platform; but somebody is attacking it, and damaging it, too. It it not the Southerners. They say nothing about it. It is not the negroes. As far as they have spoken their minds about it at all, they have given every reason to believe that it, at least, has nothing to fear from them. It is not the Democrats. It is true, a large portion of the Democrats are in favor of repudiation in a disguised form, and just now are putting this idea in the forefront of their battle, and abuse the "rascally bondholders" a good deal. But then this is, after all, rather harmless work, for two reasons: one is, that the Democrats are not in power; the other is, that they are not likely to be. What Pendleton says on this subject is not much heeded in the money markets of the world, because Pendleton is well known to be a private gentleman, and to be likely to remain so. Nor are the utterances of the Democrats in Congress of much consequence; because they a very insignificant minority.

Who is it, then, that is filling the world with alarm about the national good faith, and disgusting and disheartening everybody who looks to the United States for the display, not simply of greater material prosperity, but of a higher moral tone than older nations? Why, a knot of arch-radicals—men who have been the chief supporters of negro suffrage, who have had more than most men to do with "putting the war through," and getting people to advance money to carry it on—none of your weak-kneed, weak-backed, milk-and-water brethren, but regular "whole-souled, reliable statesmen," "educated up" to the highest attainable point of ardor and enthusiasm—"friends of mankind," too, whose performances, could he behold them, would kill Anacharsis Clootz with envy. There is Mr. Benjamin F. Butler at the head of them; there—we were going to print a list of the names of his followers—but our daily contemporaries have done it much more effectively than we could do it. Suffice it to say, that amongst the names of those who voted with him last week to cheat the public creditor of the tenth part of his interest, will be found those of few men whose "soundness" has ever been doubtful, or who have ever allowed themselves to lag in the rear when any "leaping ahead" was to be done. Having exhausted nearly every extreme except the extreme of dishonesty, they have fallen back on repudiation. The impracticable and unreasonable they have begun to find intolerably stupid and monotonous, so they are now trying the knavish in search of a new sensation.

Moreover, there was an argument in very common use during the war, which Bentham in his "Book of Fallacies" calls the *nosciter a sociis* fallacy, and which consists in alleging that what you say cannot be sound, because certain persons known to be bad agree with you in it. This played a very prominent part in the argumentation of the New York *Tribune*, and of all that peculiar school of logicians of which it is the head, and has been constantly used by them to refute the plainest and most sensible opinions upon the questions of the day. There is no fallacy by which the voice of reason is so often drowned, for it has the great recommendation of being within the reach of the meanest capacity. It is one of the first weapons which your thoroughbred blatherskite clutches when he finds himself hard pressed. During the last three years—though we are glad to see it is rapidly losing its effect—it has been constantly employed to frighten timid or sensitive men into acquiescence in all sorts of follies. Under it any Copperhead or Democrat has only to concur in your opinions, or to take up a position beside you, in order to cover you with confusion and destroy all confidence in you. For instance, when we were arguing against the return of P. T. Barnum to Congress, we were informed that none of the reasons we gave for desiring his defeat were worth attention, inasmuch as they gave satisfaction to the Copperheads of the Fourth Connecticut District.

This being the accepted orthodox logic however, we hardly expected to see prominent Republicans ranging themselves with Copperheads in the House of Representatives in assaults on the public credit, and yet that is the spectacle we now witness. It is, to say the least, singular that in the various attacks Mr. Butler and his followers have been making on the Tax bill, he has had the hearty co-operation of the Democrats; but what is more singular is that the same persons who did not think there was time for Mr. Schenck's tax bill to pass, also think that the interest on the national bonds should be taxed ten per cent. What is most singular is, however, that such a doctor in the law as Mr. Butler should now make light of the great *nosciter a sociis* argument as a foolish argument which has no weight, and impudently persevere in his evil courses. We trust that some of the "organs" which admire this gentleman, and consider him a pillar of the Church, will take note of his heresies, and put in force whatever course of discipline may be necessary to prevent his giving further scandal, and to correct his manners and excesses.

There is one other argument about which the present course of events causes us serious anxiety. We have found no proper name for it in the ordinary works on logic, but it ought to have one, and a good one, and we have contrived one ourselves, which we offer with great diffidence, but which, we trust, will not be found unsuitable. We propose to call it the *argumentum a gandio infidelium*—the argument that you cannot be an honest or good man because what you say or do rejoices the Copperheads. This, too, was a favorite one with the *Tribune*, until Mr. Greeley bailed Jefferson Davis, when it was used against him by the New York *Times* in a cruel and indecent manner, and it fell out of use in Mr. Greeley's paper. Its ordinary form is this:—"On Mr. ——'s motives we cast no imputation; they may be good, or they may be bad; but this we *do* know, that there is not a Copperhead from Maine to California who is not made happier by what he did last Monday," or Tuesday, or Wednesday, as the case may be. Now, we do not ourselves think much of this argument. We have known it to fail, and we ourselves never use it. It is too delicate for ordinary political discussion, and it is certainly falling into disrepute. But before it loses all its power, we propose to turn it against the sixty-one Republicans who followed Messrs. Cobb and Butler in their attempt to disgrace their country last week, and ask them whether they know that there is not a copperhead or secessionist in the United States whom their conduct has not delighted and inspired with hope? Nay, more, whether they know that there is not an enemy of popular government on the face of the earth who will not hear of it with delight, and who will not treasure it up for use in defense of caste and privilege, and that there is probably nobody who, during the next five years, in any quarter of the globe, preaches great political possibilities for the human race, who will not have it cast in his teeth, and whom it will not confound and make ashamed?

The Bewildered Brethren.

From the N. Y. World.

It is doubtful if even the strong Southern wing of the radical party can find in the Fetish observances and solemnities of Voudou anything like the real mystery that attaches to the radical candidate for the Presidency. The men and brethren, black and white, are in a state of blind bewilderment as to their favorite's name and policy and habits, and at present, even as to his whereabouts, for he is not in Washington, and the papers are absolutely silent as to his presence in the West. Grant's name has been variously stated—by his father who begot and baptized him, to be Hiram Ulysses; by Congressman Hamar, who secured him a West Point cadetship, to be Ulysses Simpson; and by various friends of the family to be Hiram Simpson, Simpson Sidney, Ulysses Sydney, Hiram Sidney, and, indeed, radical journals in the general bewilderment have rung the changes so that he is Unconditional Simpson, Simpson Surrender, All-Summer Simpson, and Simpsons of other sorts and all sorts, till the myth himself has moodily fallen back upon the alphabetical U. S., which may be accepted as the Unexplained Simpson. Then as to his habits: Phillips, Tilton, and other prominent radicals, declare or insinuate that Grant is a drunkard, and the *Tribune* has published a Western correspondent's statement that President Johnson declared that some one, supposed to be Grant, had been in the Executive Mansion "so drunk that he could hardly stand upon his legs." On the other hand, Henry Wilson (who was so baptized by the Legislature of Massachusetts) asserts that he has never seen Grant take a "single" glass of wine, and ten prominent patients in the Boston Blind Asylum stand ready to swear that they have never seen him drink a glass of Bourbon, brandy, or beer, or even water. Next, as to his fumigatory propensities, the inhabitants at the foot of Vesuvius were never more anxious over the ever-to-be-expected eruptions of that mountain than the brethren are agitated as to whether Grant smokes. L'Omstead, Bodge, and other anti-tobacconists, swear that what the National Anti-Tobacco League declares to be smoke is nothing but the breath of Grant on a frosty morning. If we believe these people, very little goes into the mouth of Grant, and nothing comes out—no smoke, and, above all, no speeches. In place of a policy, the Man of Mystery refers you to his "record;" when asked to express his political opinions, the Man on Horseback talks horse; and when journeying among his political admirers at the West, the Myth is mum. All of which tends to the endless confusion of the brethren, plain and colored, and leads to an infinity of conundrums, as thus:—What is Grant's name? What does he believe? Has he a policy? Does he drink? Is he a smoker? Where is he just now? and last, not least, in what part of the boat will he be when his party sails for the sources of Salt River? Washburne, or some other man, should answer these questions, and dispel the doubts which now bewilder the brethren. "Let us have peace."

Reform in Naturalization.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We are not surprised that the articles which we have published on the great naturalization frauds in Pennsylvania, in behalf of the Democratic party in 1867, should have brought to us several suggestions from correspondents whose attention has been attracted by the intrinsic importance of the subject. The underlying idea of liberal political institutions is, that of the most perfect equity, and there is nothing more aristocratic in its tendencies and nature than double-voting. The felon who votes more than once, when the law allows him to vote once only, neutralizes the vote of his honest neighbor, and may defeat the will of a whole township, or county, or even State. A correspondent, who has had a practical experience of the evils and dangers attending the present reckless and unrestrained use of naturalization papers in the promotion of fraud, proposes various changes in the law, which, if they had been made soon enough, would have effectually blocked the pretty little game of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee. He would have the naturalization process perfected and both sets of papers granted in open court only; he would have the interval of two years between the issue of the first and second papers rigidly insisted on; he suggests that those who mean to apply for naturalization should give sufficient public notice of their intention, and that printed lists of such applicants should be posted in public places in each election precinct for a proper time before the application is to be heard. These judicious suggestions are worthy of careful consideration.

Our readers will remember that one of the most shameful of the Pennsylvania frauds was the voting by naturalized citizens upon the strength of papers worthless at best in half a dozen or more precincts. Fellows who resort to this game, and who are known technically in Democratic science as "rounders," are encouraged in their profitable but iniquitous perambulations by untrustworthy Inspectors and Judges of Elections, who are utterly void of shame. Our correspondent proposes, when any man registers or votes upon the strength of his naturalization papers, that the fact should be indorsed upon them in black ink, thus: "Registered at or voted upon in this —— precinct of the ——, State of ——, on this —— day of ——, A. D. ——, by the within named ——, now resident and voter hereof." This certificate, signed by the Register or Judge of Election, might not prevent an unprincipled officer from receiving a fraudulent vote; but he would sin with his eyes open, and he could plead no honest mistake when brought to book for his crime. Our correspondent says that when he was a Register in Detroit, in 1859, he took the liberty, law or no law, of thus endorsing naturalization papers. The local Democratic journals of course set up a howl of indignation, but their clamor did not kill him, nor will a like noise prove fatal to any Registers elsewhere who may adopt this simple preventive, taking upon their own shoulders the responsibility until we can get the procedure authorized by the act of Congress.

The honest and well-informed citizen who votes but once at an election, is defrauded of his most precious immunity by the dishonest or ignorant naturalized citizen who votes upon the same occasion twice or thrice. To a considerable degree the liberty in quest of which he has crossed the ocean, and the political safety which he has abandoned his birth-place to secure, are filched from him through the ignorance or the dishonesty of his associates of the same class, who should be as scrupulous as he is in maintaining the dignity and reputation of the body to which both belong. He should be as ready to have the swindlers of the polls suitably punished as he would be to send the petty larcenous rogue who picks his pocket to the penitentiary.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 325 SOUTH STREET
Has large assortment of MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Felt, Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and retail. 8163

806.—CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—THE HIGH est price paid for Ladies and Gents. Address H. BRITTON, No. 806 SOUTH Street. 6 16 lm2p

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.
218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.
Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.
Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.
The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—
1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868.
2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.
3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.
4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares.
THOMAS M. FIRTH,
5 14 11w Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.
NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $100 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, 6 2810t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. 6 26 2m

BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS a stock vote of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY will be taken on the following proposed amendment to the Charter:—
Section 5. The Board of Directors shall have full power to make and alter such Rules and By laws as they may deem necessary for the well-being and due management of the affairs of the Company: Provided, such By laws are not repugnant to nor inconsistent with this Charter, or with the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United States.
The polls will be opened in the LIBRARY, on MONDAY, July 6, and closed SATURDAY, July 11. The hours for voting will be, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 4 to 9 P. M. The vote will be by ballot, each share of stock being entitled to one vote, which must be presented in person.
JOHN LARDNER, Recording Secretary.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1868. 7 2 9t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
WATCHES OF THE FINEST MAKERS,
DIAMOND AND OTHER JEWELRY,
Of the latest styles,
SOLID SILVER AND PLATED-WARE, ETC. ETC.
SMALL STUDS FOR EYELET HOLES,
A large assortment just received, with a variety of settings. [5 7 1p

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11 smath[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

TURRET CLOCKS
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and dealer in fine Watches, French Clocks, Gold Jewelry, Etc., No. 22 N. SIXTH Street, having received the agency of
STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS,
is prepared to make estimates and contracts for putting up these Clocks for Town Halls, Churches, School Houses, Etc., in the full assurance that they are the best and cheapest
TURRET CLOCKS
in the United States.
Inquiries by mail promptly answered. 5 26 1

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 1rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, ETC.

NEALL & McBRIDE,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.,
AND DISTILLERS OF
FINE OLD RYE, BOURBON AND MONONGAHELA WHISKY,
PURE AND UNADULTERATED,
No. 151 South FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Liquors by the Bottle and Demijohn furnished expressly for family and medicinal purposes. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. 1 2thstusrp

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 4 11 1 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

OPERA GLASSES.
FROM BARDOU & SON, PARIS.
JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Have Just Opened a Large Invoice of
PARTICULARLY FINE
OPERA GLASSES,
Including every variety of
Rock Crystal,
Ocular Graduated,
Duchesse, and
VARIABLE AND NIGHT LENSES.
ALSO,
Tourist Glasses and Telescopes. [4 4 sw

SEWING MACHINES.
THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND
SEWING MACHINE,
Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.
The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.
This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that
IT HAS NO EQUAL,
Being absolutely the best
FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD,
And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the
S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA. [5 30 stuthtf

PAINTED PHOTOS.
A NEW THING IN ART.—
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS.
A. S. ROBINSON,
No 9 0 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received a superb collection of
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.
They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.
For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 18]

LEGAL NOTICES.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EVAN DALRYMPLE, of the city of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
JOHN ROBERTS, Assignee, No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.
Dated at Philadelphia, June 24, 1868. [6 27stuth3w

THE STEAM GENERATOR
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
This Company are now prepared to furnish
WIEGAND'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM GENERATOR,
Of any power required, upon two weeks' notice. They have been introduced in this city, and thoroughly tested, with most satisfactory results, and are sold UNDER GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION. They are cheaper in first cost, and in expense of erection, more economical in fuel, durable and convenient in use than any other apparatus for generating steam.
OFFICE OF COMPANY,
(ROOMS Nos. 5 and 6),
No. 528 WALNUT STREET
NELSON J. NICKERSON, President.
EDWARD H. GRAHAM,
5 14 3m Secretary and Treasurer

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—The case of John Smith, mate of the barque Meaco, who is charged with assault and battery on the high seas, was continued before the United States Commissioner yesterday afternoon. The following testimony was elicited:—

George McAlpin recalled.—The mate struck me twice or thrice; I cannot say how often after that he struck me; when we reached Matanzas I was lying sick in my berth, and I asked to either be allowed to see the consul or to go to the hospital, as I did not wish to die on board; I was suffering from a fever produced by the blows I received; the wounds are still tender.

Edward P. Mercer, second mate, sworn—I did not see McAlpin when he was beaten, but afterwards saw him lying in his berth; his hand was then bleeding a little, and he was insensible; I heard the defendant say "he was sorry the thing had occurred; that he did not think but that it was a very slight blow;" I was told by one of the men that McAlpin was dying, and it was then I saw him (McAlpin).

Henry Nordinger, captain of the vessel, sworn—When the prosecutor was at the hospital he was treated for rheumatism; I saw him at the hospital; he told me he was getting better; he said he had pains in his back; I saw the place on his head where he was struck; the wound was crescent-shaped; the mate told me a few days afterwards how the affair occurred; he said that he had a capstan-bar in his hand and threw it towards McAlpin.

Defendant held under $500 bail to appear.

THE JOURNEYMEN BRICK-MAKERS.—The uptown journeymen brick-makers held an adjourned meeting last night at Franklin Military Hall, Girard avenue, above Sixth street. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The reports of the Committees were then presented, showing that some of the men had gone to work under prices. Members of the Association, who are receiving the advanced wages then contributed one dollar each to support the strike.

A motion was made to appoint a Committee to confer with the employers in relation to a compromise for wages. An animated discussion then took place, members opposing the proposition to compromise with much earnestness. The proposition was finally withdrawn.

A motion to reconsider the ninth article of the By-laws, prohibiting members from working in yards where men are employed under wages, was adopted, and a resolution allowing men to work in such yards was passed. The following resolution was also passed:—

Resolved, That all members of this Association who have gone to work for less than the Association prices are expelled from all rights and privileges of this Association.

The meeting then adjourned.

SWINDLER.—An Englishman by the name of William Leach, was swindled out of $300 by a German named Reuben De Bar. The facts are as follows:—De Bar represented that he had command of a business paying from $15 to $20 per day; that by the investment of the above sum he would guarantee to the aforesaid Leach one half of the profits. Relying on these assurances the victim handed him all he had in the world and started out. After trudging Chesnut street all day, he realized the sum of thirty-five cents; deeming this sum too far short of the expected $15 or $20, he caused the arrest of his partner on the charge of swindling. After hearing the facts as above related, Alderman Delaney held Reuben in the sum of $100 bail to answer.

ACCIDENTS.—A horse driven by Robert Allen, residing at Frankford road and Hart's lane, took fright yesterday at Eighteenth and Willow streets, and ran off. In his course he upset the carriage, throwing Mr. Allen with considerable force against the cobble-stones, injuring him badly.

Eliza Shields was admitted into the hospital yesterday with a fractured thigh, which she received by falling from the roof of a house at Fourth and Christian streets.

James Wallace, aged ten years, fell from a cherry tree at Frankford road and Allegheny avenue, yesterday afternoon, and broke a leg. He resided at Hope and Dauphin streets.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND MEAL for the week ending July 9, 1868.—Barrels superfine, 2751; barrels middlings, 4; barrels rye, 5; barrels condemned, 77.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—The last of the prizes in this district, captured during the war is about to be disposed of. It is the steamer Cotton Planter, which was taken on the 10th of May, 1865, after the surrender of General Lee and his army. A question which enters into the case is, was the Rebel army wholly disbanded at the time of the capture? The United States will be able to show that a battle was fought after its capture, and that some of the Texas troops did not surrender for several weeks afterwards.

—A distribution of the proceeds of sales of contraband whisky, tobacco, and other property to the amount of $50,000, is now being made. After the costs and expenses are taken out, the remainder is equally divided between the Government and the informer, if the gross sum is not more than $5000. Several of the Revenue Inspectors will receive a considerable sum.

—The battery of the Young Men's Keystone Club, under the charge of Captain John Ward, arrived home at 8 P. M. last evening. The club had the honor of firing the first gun for the Presidential nominee, and were the last delegation to leave New York city.

—A meeting of the First Division, Twenty-sixth Ward Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, will be held at the Precinct House this evening, at 8 o'clock.

—A meeting of the Journeymen Hat Finishers' Association will be held this evening, at Dilgent Hall, corner of Tenth and Filbert streets, at 8 o'clock.

—A new counterfeit has made its appearance amongst us, in the shape of a $10 note on the First National Bank of Red Hock, New York.

—A ratification meeting for Seymour & Blair will be held at Independence Hall this evening.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....4 38 MOON RISES.....11 17
SUN SETS.....7 32 HIGH WATER.....6 25

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Brig Anna Mitchell, Scott, Halifax, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Enterprise Shorter, Norfolk, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Br. schr R. A. Foard, Carpenter, St. John, N. B., do.
Schr Kansas, Phillips, Norfolk, do.
Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, Boston, do.
Schr Rockingham, Weyman, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Honest Abe, Conary, Lynn, do.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, Smyrna, Del., do.
Schr Mary S. Sandish, Flowers, Boston, do.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr A. T. Cohn, Brower, Hingham, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr John Crockford, Briggs, Fall River, do.
Schr Sallie S, Bateman, Boston, Burda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Pennsylvania, Smith, Washington, do.
Schr S. R. Wheeler, Lloyd, Boston, do.
Schr Eleanor T. Bay, Richmond, Va., Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, Salisbury.
Schr H. L. Slaght, Willetts, Salem.
Schr Rose, Williams, Millville.
Schr W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, Reuben Foster.
Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl. Passed off Bombay Hook.
Barque Dirigo, from Nevassa.
Brig Louis C. Madeira, Mosmander, 50 days from Messina with fruit, etc., to N. Hellings & Bro.
Br. schr W. K. Chapman, Anderson, 18 days from Zaza, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh. 26th ult., during a heavy gale from S. to S.SE. lost deck load of molasses, consisting of 20 hhds.
Schr James Martin, Baker, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Merahon & Cloud.
Schr Honest Abe, Conary, from Lanesville.
Schr W. C. Atwater, Fenton, from New London.
Schr Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, from Boston.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Tuft, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Ferdinand, Dannerman, hence for Bremen, was seen 28th ult. lat. 45 06, long. 33 41.
Ship Stadacona, Cassidy, from Londonderry for Philadelphia, was spoken 6th inst. lat. 40 24, long. 68 04.
Barque Campanero, Sterling, 17 days from Cienfuegos, at New York yesterday. July 4, Oscar G. Morton, a resident of Philadelphia, died at sea of fever; mate sick on arrival.
Brig Walter Howes, Pierce, hence, at Bangor 8th instant.
Brig J. W. Drisko, Eaton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Calbarien 29th ult.
Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merryman, at Cardenas 1st inst. for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Penniman, Gallison, at Cardenas 2d inst. for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig M. E. Thompson, Warren, hence, remained at Trinidad 1st inst.
Schr G. R. Squire, Timmons, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 9th inst.
Schr Sophia Wilson, Nowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pensacola 3d inst.
Schr E. D. Finney, Tuttle, at Jacksonville 3d inst. from New York, and was to load for Philadelphia.
Schrs J. C. Thompson, Vansant; Emily Fowler, Hart; and J. Alderdice, Jackaway, hence, at Boston 8th inst.
Schr S. P. Haws, Hacket, hence for Providence, at New York 9th inst.
Schr Wm. Donnelly, Hunter, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 9th inst.
Schrs Boston, Smith; R. H. Wilson, Harris; W. H. Sargeant, Sargeant; M. S. Lewis, Lewis; L. B. Ives, Bowditch, for Philadelphia; and Gale, Shropshire, for Trenton, N. J., sailed from Providence 8th inst.
Schr Emma H. Naylor, Taylor, hence, at Gardiner, Me., 2d inst.
Schr A. V. Bergen, Thompson, hence, at Fall River 8th inst.
Schrs Naiad Queen, Chase and R. H. Daly, Lambhear, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 8th instant.
Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 9 h inst.
Schr A. J. Fabens, Bragg, hence, at Newburyport 9th inst.
Schr Wm. Jones, Wooster, from Vinalhaven for Philadelphia, at Rockland 8d inst., and sailed 6th.
Schr Wm. Gilium, Scovill, hence, at Pawtucket 9th instant.
Schrs S. T Wines, Hulse; J. V. Wellington, Chipman; A. Denike, Crane; C. Wiley, Kenale; and Ann E. Tyler, Carroll, hence, at Boston 9th inst.
Schrs S. B. Franklin, Mauli; P. A. Gran, Lake; L. B. Wing; Jos. Porter, Porter; and L. & A. Babcock, Wilkins, hence for Boston; Island Belle, Pierce, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst
Schr Henry May, Raskett, from Dighton for Philadelphia at Newport 7th instant.
Schr J. H. Marvell, Quillen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 8th instant.
Schr James S. Shindler, Lee for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 6th instant.
Schr Wm H. Tiers, Hoffman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 7th instant
Schrs Julia A. Crawford, Buckley; and Nellie Potter, Simes, hence, at Danvers, 2d instant.
Schrs E. A. Hooper, Hooper; and Sarah Clark, Griffin, hence, at Danvers, 5th instant.
Schrs Daniel Holmes, Haywood; and William Gilum, Scovill, hence, at Providence 8th instant; the latter for Fawtucket.
Schrs Decatur Oakes, Berry; Hunter, Crane, and Surl. Abbott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 8th instant.
Steamer Millville, Renear, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 9th inst.
Steamer Massey, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 9th inst.

DRY GOODS.

A FULL LINE OF COL'D SILKS
IN CHOICE SHADES, AT $2 PER YARD,
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S.

OPENED THIS MORNING,
ANOTHER CASE OF THOSE PLAID SILKS.
Black and White Plaids, $1.25.
Green and White Plaids, $1.12½.
Blue and White Plaids, $1.12½.
Purple and White Plaids, $1.12½.
One case still Richer, at $1.25.
WISHAM'S CHEAP STORE.

I WILL OPEN THIS MORNING
IRISH POPLINS IN CHOICE SHADES, FOR TH SPRING OF 1868, at GEO. D. WISHAM'S.

EIGHTH ST. EMPORIUM
FOR BLACK SILKS.
3-4 White Edge, Heavy, only $1.75.
Gros Grains, Heavy, only $1.87.
Gros Grains, Extra Heavy, only $2.
Lyons Gros Grain, Elegant, only $2.50.
Best Makes from $2.50 to $6 per yard.
ALL THE ABOVE AT [2 6thstu&rp
WISHAM'S CHEAP SILK STORE.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
JOBBERS, and
RETAILERS,
OFFER
AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS,
Of Our Late Importations
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.
$10,000 worth of Summer Dress Goods, at the Cheap Store of Eighth Street.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
NO. 153 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.
Lawns reduced to close out. Percales reduced to close out.
Barages reduced to close out. White Goods reduced to close out.
White Pique reduced from 31 to 25 cents.
White Pique reduced from 37 to 31 cents.
Pique worth 50 cents at 37½ cents.
Pique worth 62 at 50 cents.
Best 50 cent Pique in the city.
Percales worth 37 at 25 cents
62 cent Alpacas in Pearl, Buff, Steel, and Bismark, at 44 cents, to close out.
Great reduction to close out Plaid Muslins, 25, 31, 37 to 50 cents, cheap.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
No. 153 North EIGHTH Street, ABOVE RACE.
5 23 smth26t

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
Keep a Stock of Dry Goods Adapted to the Daily Wants of Families.
LARGE STOCK OF SHAWLS.
LACE POINTS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
WHITE GOODS IN FULL VARIETY.
BLACK GOODS OF ALL GRADES.
STEEL AND GREY GOODS.
SILK DEPARTMENT WELL STOCKED.
CLOTH DEPARTMENT, NEW ASSORTMENT.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, FRESH STOCK.
STAPLE HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES, ETC. 5 10 mwa3m

NEW STYLE OF GOODS
FOR LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
ARE NOW RECEIVING ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF CLOAKING CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR [3 28 s
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore, will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine
The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW.
Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of
LACES, EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.
VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of
HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
AT TEMPTING PRICES
In every width and quality.
SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCK ABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.
ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
3 12 GIRARD ROW.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
928 ARCH STREET.
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FLAX COLORED DRILLS AND DUCKS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FANCY DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
STRIPED DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
BLOUSE LINENS, SEVERAL COLORS.
PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR LADIES' TRAVELLING SUITS.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LINEN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING AT
Less than Jobbers' Prices.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,
9 18 samw NO. 928 ARCH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A new lot of Nainsook Muslins, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 60 cents.
Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.
Nainsook Plaid and Stripe Muslins, Satin Plaid Nainsooks.
PIQUES! PIQUES!
White Piques, very cheap, etc.
Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.
Table Linens Napkins and Towels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' and Children's Hosiery, and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., all linen.
Children's Linen Handkerchiefs, colored border, 12½ cents.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, cheap.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
3 10 tus PHILADELPHIA.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.
1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.
FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.
Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 18 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PERSONAL.
BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, PRIZE MONEY,
and all claims against the National and State Governments promptly collected. Call on or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street,
6atuth 24t One door below Third.

REFRIGERATORS.
REFRIGERATORS AT SEVEN DOLLARS AND UPWARDS.
WATER COOLERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS AND WASHERS, and a general variety of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
B. A. WILDMAN & BRO.,
4 28 mthsSp Depot, No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN St.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS.
LUMBERMAN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
CAPITAL.
Authorized..... $300,000 00
Paid up in full..... 300,000 00
ASSETS.
Cash on hand and in Bank..... 30,010 15
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transition..... 15,975 19
Amount of Loans secured by Mortgage, constituting first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing..... 54,450 0
Amount of Stocks owned by the Company, whether of any State or the United States, or of any incorporated city of the United States, or of any other description, specifying the number of shares and the par and market value of the same.

	Par.	Market.	
U. S. 5-20s	$76,900	$83,436 50	
U. S. 7-30s	11,300	12,113 12	
U. S. 10-40s	500	508 75	
Cooke Co. War Fund Bonds	12,800	11,439 00	
	101,000		107,497 37

Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value.....

Par.	Market.	
172,850	198 387 25	149,841

Amount of interest on investments made by the Company, due and unpaid..... 8 859 68
366 633 69
INCOME OF THE COMPANY.
Amount of cash premiums received..... 165,679 96
Amount of premiums earned..... 122,008 81
Amount of interest money received from the investment of the Company..... 4,614 33
Amount of income of the Company from any other source..... 18,961 48
LIABILITIES.
Amount of losses due and unpaid, and claims for losses which are in suit, or contested by the Company..... 10,000 00
Amount of losses during the year which have not been settled..... 18,620 34
Amount of dividends declared..... 15,000 00
Amount of money borrowed, and the value and amount of security given (none borrowed)..... 3,181 37
EXPENDITURES.
Amount of losses paid during the year..... 93,944 70
Amount of Dividends paid during the year (see above)..... 15,000 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to the Agents and Officers of the Company... 36,635 11
Amount of taxes paid by the Company..... 7,518 23
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of the Company..... 12,394 51
HERMAN L. POWERS, PRESIDENT.
THOMAS GOODMAN, SECRETARY.
TILLINGHAST & HILT.
AGENTS,
North Pennsylvania Railroad Building,
No. 409 WALNUT Street,
7 7 tuthsst PHILADELPHIA
Joseph Tillinghast. David B. Hilt.

AMUSEMENTS.
HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
First week of the Terpsichorean Wonder, K. M. CARROLL.
THE GREAT LINGARD BURLESQUE.
By JOHN MULLIGAN and ARCHY HUGHES.
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS. THE WILD FAWN.
The Picture Gallery. My Father Sould Charcoal. George the Charmer, Stump Speech, Dancing Master, Clog Dance, etc. 7 6 6
FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

TO RENT.
FOR RENT,
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24 tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PIANOS.
STECK & CO.'S, AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
4 17 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee, and moderate prices.
Warerooms, No. 610 ARCH Street,
4 14 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.
JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street.
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9 2
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.
TENTS SUITABLE FOR SPORTING PURPOSES, AND CHILDREN'S LAWN TENTS, AWNINGS, HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE SHEETS, FLY NETS, ETC. PITKIN & CO.,
6 18 thstu1m No. 71 North SECOND Street.
GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 3 24*

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS.
FIRE INSURANCE.
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.
ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.
Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.
Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s.....	$201,000 00
120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881.....	134,400 00
50,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes.....	52,562 50
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....	210,070 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).....	125,625 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.....	51,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..	19,800 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.	23,375 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed).....	20,000 00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans.....	18,000 00
7000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.....	4270 00
5,000,300 shares stock of (new) Lowell Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia).....	15,000 00
7,500 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	7,500 00
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company..	3,000 00
20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.....	15,000 00
201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property.....	201,900 00
$1,101,400 par. Market value.	$1,102,802 50
Cost, $1089,679 20.	
Real Estate.....	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made.....	219,135 67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company.....	43,334 36
Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $76'00, estimated value.....	3,017 00
Cash in Bank..... $103 017 10	
Cash in Drawer..... 238 52	183,315 62
	$1,507,905 15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernardou,
William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.
CAPITAL..... $600,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS..... 1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS..... 1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,592·23. INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Filler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 1 12 2

INSURE AT HOME.
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]
JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT.
WM. W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3D MONTH 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $250,000 PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.
Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.
Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. G. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN,
SAMUEL F. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND,
7 27 Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.
PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,
JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT.
No. 409 WALNUT St.
AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR
Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL
Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9 2 PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.
GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 426 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.
Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal, and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.
W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES Secretary. [5 18 3m
BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Survey.
DIRECTORS.

Wm. E. Owens,	Arthur Maginnis,
Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence,	Wm. W. Fenner,
Hon Stephen T. Wilson,	Dr. M. McEwen,
James V. Kirk,	Nathan Haines,
R. C. Worthington,	Thomas Williams,
Wm. R. Cressan,	Howard A. Mickle,
John Smick,	J. Kemp Bartlett,
Edward N. Grattan,	Chas E. McDonald.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.
PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work conn

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868.

The Latter-Day English.

THE English nation, as represented by the English press, seems to have fallen into a perfect passion of self-detraction.. Journal after journal falls into line, and exerts all its strength and expends all its eloquence in the endeavor to describe the depth of depravity into which the nation has descended.

Among the most prominent of these much lamented signs of the times, according to some of the journals, is the tone of cynicism adopted by the press itself—nothing is good or true, and if by chance anything looks as if it were, the utmost ingenuity must be used in discovering the evil that necessarily lurks beneath the specious appearance of goodness. Deeds of benevolence, acts of virtue or words of truth must spring from vicious motives and be intended to promote selfish and evil ends; therefore, it behooves the press to reveal such sinful causes and wicked aims, and unveil them in all their hideous depravity to a public which might otherwise be deluded into the belief that virtue was still probable or benevolence possible.

Dr. Pusey, in a sermon upon Ash Wednesday, added his additional weight to the already turning scale by painting the present as indeed "a generation of vipers," and strengthening his denunciation by showing that the Pharisee, held up by the Scriptures as worthy of all execration, was immeasurably superior in virtue to the average citizen of the present day, insomuch that if he did blow his trumpet he did also give alms, and if he made broad his philacteries he did not forget his prayers.

But it is upon much suffering womankind that the vials of wrath are poured without stint. The fair, modest, true-hearted English lassie, so lovingly described in story and sung in song, is, according to these authorities, entirely extinct, and her place has been supplied by a damsel "loud and fast," who "talks horse," is knowing on the subject of the races, dresses in an exaggeration of fashions which are themselves immodest, neglects all the home duties in order to "have a good time," and is generally lax upon the old established doctrines of social life.

In all the eloquence lavished in this ecstacy of self-depreciation there is a total want of that simplicity which marks profound contrition, and the luxuriance of the style of the confession is in itself almost sufficient to prove the truth of the grievous depravity so vehemently insisted upon. If the press is so bad and glories in boasting of it; if it delights in painting sin and sinners, and absolutely gloats over crime; certainly that "great moral agent" has come to a pretty bad pass. Sodom was not overwhelmed until its one surviving righteous man had left it, and we may draw comfort from the old-time instance that even the Satanic press of Great Britain is not as black as it paints itself.

As to the women it is certainly true that some of them write books which are trash, and it is presumed that other women read them, but we cannot think that the sex is irremediably lost in a land where Mrs. Gaskill lived and fought her way to fame, or where the sermon preached by George Elliot's "Arthur" has been welcomed. Anthony Trollope seems certainly to hold the mirror up to nature, and yet the true old-fashioned English girl still lingers in his pages. It seems more than probable that, after all, the curses heaped on themselves by the British journals are but bids for contradiction, and are not to be taken in earnest. In short, the abuse lavished is merely an affectation.

It is true that public opinion is always presented as a female, but it is not because women form public opinion, but, rather, that they follow it. The sex are the sworn subjects of Mrs. Grundy, and in that fact lies their greatest point of weakness; if, instead of following public opinion so implicitly, they would endeavor to create it, it would be better for themselves and the world, and there might be a great improvement in things in general if, "*ipse dixit*" could be changed in gender. There will always be a class of women in every country rather wanting in brains, and especially deficient in that lesser conscience, taste—with which the sex is endowed—who will follow in manners and style whatever the men of their order think commendable; they will not make, but follow the fashion, and they ought not to be blamed too severely for "talking horse," if the superior sex talks of nothing else.

Commerce of the Black Sea.

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to instruct the Minister of the United States to the Sublime Porte to urge upon the Government of the Sultan the abolition of all restrictions and charges upon the passage of vessels of war and commerce through the straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus to the Black sea, and to endeavor to procure the perfect freedom of navigation through these straits to all classes of vessels."

Hon. William D. Kelley, in offering the above resolution and securing its passage through the House, has taken a step in the right direction of securing to American commerce the utmost possible freedom. The soundest policy which any nation such as ours can adopt is to exert every power which it can control in favor of fostering its commerce. The difficulties which have heretofore attended the American commerce of the Black sea have been great. A special tax of $5 per vessel is levied at the Dardanelles. If this was all there would be small cause of complaint, but by a detention there for several days, each crew is put to an outlay of nearly $100.

Under the treaty of 1856, all the powers contracting bound themselves to enter obligations in regard to the exclusion of all vessels of war from the Black Sea. The United States were not a party to that treaty, and are not bound by it. Let our Government, therefore, move in this matter at once. As the case at present stands we are subjected to imposition and injustice, and it behooves us not to lose a day, before we demand that our wrongs be righted. There is every reason to believe that the Sultan will consent, if the State Department does but do its duty.

Seymour and His Friends.

ON the 14th of July, 1863, just five years ago next Tuesday, Horatio Seymour, now asking the popular vote for the Presidency of the United States, arrived in New York from Albany. The city was then in a wild tumult. A multitude of reckless ruffians were parading its thoroughfares. They had burned an orphan asylum, and murdered its inmates. They had pursued and were pursuing harmless negroes through the streets, cutting them down in cold blood or hanging them to lamp-posts. Foul murder, at a wholesale rate, was being committed. Burning houses threatened general destruction. All law-abiding citizens were flying from the place. A riot was in progress, the object of which was to aid the Southern traitors. The mob was composed of the worst of all classes of the low denizens of the metropolis. They were murderers and rebels. To this throng Horatio Seymour spoke in the following words of loving friendship. We give them exactly as he uttered them:—

"*My Friends*—I have come down here from the quiet of the country to see what was the difficulty; to learn what all this trouble was concerning the draft. *Let me assure you that I am your friend.* (Uproarious cheering.) *You have been my friends* (cries of "Yes, yes!" "That's so!" "We are, and will be again!"); and now, I assure you, my fellow-citizens, that I am here to show you *a test of my friendship.* (Cheers.) I wish to inform you that I have sent my Adjutant-General to Washington to confer with the authorities there, and to have this *draft suspended and stopped.* (Vociferous cheers.) I ask you as good citizens to wait for his return; and I assure you that I will do all that I can to see that there is no inequality and no wrong done to any one. I wish you to take good care of all property, as good citizens, and see that every person is safe. The safe keeping of persons and property rests with you, and I charge you to discharge neither. It is your duty to maintain the good order of the city, and I know you will do it. I wish you now to separate, as good citizens, *and you can assemble again whenever you wish to do so.* I ask you to leave all to me now, and I will see *to your rights.* Wait until my adjutant returns from Washington and you shall be satisfied. Listen to me and see that there is no harm done to persons or property, but retire peaceably."

Shall the man who has such as these as his friends be seated in the Presidential chair, and surrounded by them as his body-guards and allies?

A "Strike" Riot.

REPORTS from the coal regions show that the laborers are engaging in an extended and combined "strike." The cause of this movement is found in the fact that the operators refuse to consent to the eight-hour law. In other words, the employers decline to raise the wages of the employed twenty per cent., for this is about what the eight-hour law amounts to. They are willing to let the men work eight or six hours if they only take pay for the work done, but they are not willing to pay ten hours' wages for eight hours' work. For this the men quit their service. Of this they are of course to be the judges. If it suits a man to decline to work for less than ten hours a day, we know of no law which can compel him not to do so, unless he become a pauper and seek to live at the public expense. The miners can refuse if they see fit. But they have done more than this. They not only refuse, but they go in armed bodies to compel their fellows who are willing to work to cease also. They take a mob with them and drive off industrious hands. They assume, not only to act for themselves, but to coerce others into acting as they see fit. In doing this they go beyond all show of right. They violate the privileges of others, and make themselves liable to the law. It is time, we think, that some active steps be taken to prevent the continuance of these arbitrary measures. We disapprove of the great mistakes made by trades-unions, but we most heartily condemn the arbitrary conduct of these rioters. The Pottsville and Lehigh districts are continually subjected to these excitements, and it seems about time that the thing should be stopped by an example being made. The Governor is at Pottsville, and, if necessary, we hope he will call out the militia to protect the rights of person and property.

AUGUST BELMONT, albeit a very high Democratic dignitary, is not in good odor with all of the faith. Pendleton's organ, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, uses him up in this fashion:—"Mr. Belmont, as chairman, unfortunately, of the Democratic National Committee, called the New York Convention to order and nominated its temporary chairman. This, perhaps, was his right, but he certainly was not called upon to afflict the Convention with a set political speech, which he appears to have done. The country has no desire, no disposition to hear Mr. Belmont, and the less he has to say in the councils of the party the better for the organization. His name is very unpopular in the great West, and his position as the agent of foreign capitalists has long been used by the radical press to Democratic disadvantage. We hope for this campaign—indeed for all campaigns—we have heard the last of the Messrs. Rothschilds' agent."

MEXICO CITY will soon be brought into close communication with Philadelphia and the rest of our principal cities. General Escobedo and his soldiers are busily employed on a telegraph line running from the capital to the frontier of Matamoras. It is already carried on as far as Guadalajara, and will be shortly in working order throughout. Meantime, our telegraphs near the Mexican frontier are within short distances of Brownsville and the Rio Bravo, and the lines on both sides could be easily brought *en rapport*.

BRAVE BOYS.—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* affirms that the effect of the Democratic success in the Presidential election will be to declare that "this is a white man's Government, and that a foul iniquity, conceived in party corruption, and brought forth in fraud and perfidy, shall not stand so long as a score of loyal arms can be raised to strike it to the dust." For the sake of the *Mail* people, we hope the Democratic party will be defeated. If the *Mail* men are tempted to do any more fighting for a white man's Government, somebody will be hurt.

THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE in Europe is making rapid progress. Even in the Cabinet of Napoleon III. the doctrine is tolerated. In the course of his speech in the Corps Legislatif, M. Baroshel, Minister of Justice, declared that it was only a question of time. Among the questions to be submitted to the Œcumenical Council of the Catholic Church at Rome next year will be one in regard to the policy of separating Church and State. It is found that the Roman Church is most flourishing in those countries, such as England and the United States, where it is not the established religion, as in France, Austria and Spain, in all of which it is losing its hold on the people.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

Tears—The Master Masons—New Ordnance—Whisky Conspiracies.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The following touching incident occurred at Tammany Hall immediately after the nomination.

When the ballot had terminated, Mr. Tilden of New York, sought Mr. Seymour, and found him in one of the large ante-rooms of the Convention Hall, entirely alone, and with tears streaming from his eyes. "My God! Tilden, what shall I do? this is terrible!" exclaimed the reluctant one. The placid Tilden was equal to the occasion, and replied with something pertinent, if not original: "Sir, the Presidency has sought you, not you the Presidency, and you must take it." Consoler and consoled locked arms and sought more retired quarters mutually happy.

At a meeting of master masons, held yesterday at the Mechanics' Exchange, one of their number said that he had procured all the men he required to complete his contracts simply by advertising for them; but that he was compelled to remain with them, at their work, to protect them against the violence of those now on strike—the advocates of the eight-hour system. Can it be possible that our police force is so inattentive that workmen at their labor, in daylight and on the lines of our public streets, are unsafe and need special protection to earn honest wages when and how they choose?

On Thursday evening an exhibition of the merits of the Gatling battery gun was given at Fort Hamilton, in the presence of Major-General Franz Sigel, Brigadier-General Vogdes, commanding the Fort, Brigadier-General Crispin, and a number of other gentlemen interested in the improvement of firearms. The Gatling gun consists of ten barrels revolving on a common centre—is, in fact, a huge revolving rifle, mounted cannon fashion. The barrels are fed with ball by a chamber, and the discharge is effected by simply turning a handle. As many as three thousand discharges have been made from it in rapid succession, and at the late experiments at Jones' Wood a hundred shots were fired in thirty-five seconds with a remarkable accuracy of direction. A target, distant 2550 feet on a slope behind the Fort, was penetrated by the balls, although the distance was an extreme one for the size of the gun, which throws only an ounce ball. The target, at 400 feet, was easily penetrated, many of the shots entering the bull's eye, and all near enough to it to satisfy observers of the fearful certainty of the unceasing revolver.

United States Commissioner Stillwell was occupied all day yesterday investigating charges of perjury and subornation of perjury against certain persons, growing out of the making of affidavits against Collector J. F. Bailey. Three affidavits were made before United States Commissioner Osborn. As soon as the fact was known measures were taken to arrest the affiants for perjury, and they were placed in custody. It appeared in the examination before Commissioner Stillwell that all those making the affidavits before Commissioner Osborn assumed false names; and in each of the two cases investigated yesterday, the arrested men confessed their guilt, and specified the sums paid to them for swearing falsely. Warrants were issued against certain other men who are now in custody, charged with subornation of perjury.

Since the adjournment of the Convention curious stories are gaining currency of the convivial meetings of delegates at small hours of the morning, when even reporters were abed, and Rebellion was gloried in speech and song, and bumpers were filled in honor of the lost cause and of the new war by which Frank Blair hopes to regain it.

FROM ENGLAND.

Prince Alfred Inspects the Flag-Ship of Rear-Admiral Farragut.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 11.—His Royal Highness, Prince Alfred, R. N., commander of her Majesty's frigate Galatea, who has been staying at Windsor on leave since his arrival from Australia at Portsmouth, on the 25th of June, left the royal residence this morning, and proceeded to Southampton, where he paid a complimentary visit to and made a professional inspection of the United States fleet, lying in the waters of the Solent, under command of Admiral Farragut.

The Prince, who was received with demonstrations of respect and affection by the inhabitants of Southampton, boarded Farragut's flagship, the Franklin, the usual honors being accorded in fine style by the officers and men.

The vessels in port were dressed out for the occasion and the scene generally was animated and refreshing.

Prince Alfred was conducted to the cabin of the Franklin, and thence to every part of the vessel. He expressed himself pleased with her appearance and condition, and also the state of discipline maintained throughout.

On taking leave the Franklin gave his Royal Highness a salute.

Melancholy Death in Prison.

The New Haven (Conn.) *Journal* says:—"John Devereaux, of Waterbury, aged 21 years, died at State prison, Wethersfield, yesterday. He was committed for stealing, but was pardoned by the Legislature, June 25. The State Prison Committee reported favorably upon his petition, he having been sent to prison for five years on very slight evidence of having stolen thirty-five dollars from a drunken sailor in this city, of which he protested his innocence. He was in prison fourteen months, and died without receiving his discharge, Governor English having neglected to sign it before going to New York, as is stated. Devereaux served honorably in the Second New York Zouaves, in which he was promoted to Lieutenant. He was in nine battles, and was captured and confined in a Rebel prison, where his sufferings broke down his constitution. His father was in Hartford yesterday, and expressed himself very bitterly with regard to his son's death, declaring that he died of a broken heart, and that he was innocent of the crime with which he was charged.

The Freedmen in Kentucky.

The following has been addressed to General Burbank, Assistant Commissioner for Kentucky:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, Bureau of R., F., and A. L., WASHINGTON, July 7.—Brevet Brigadier-General Sidney Burbank, Assistant Commissioner, Kentucky.—General:—Your plan for the reorganization and reduction of the Bureau in Kentucky has been carefully considered, and is hereby approved. You will carry the measure into effect on the 16th instant relieving such officers, and discharging such agents, as will not be needed; closing the hospital at Louisville, and establishing dispensaries if necessary, thus saving to the Government, according to your estimate, more than one-half the sum now disbursed for current expenses.

Very respectfully, O. O. HOWARD, Major-General, Commissioner.

Approved:—J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

A HABEAS CORPUS.

The Right of a Father to Imprison his Daughter in a Reformatory Institution.

From the N. Y. Times of this morning.

The People of the State of New York in the matter of the Proceedings by Habeas Corpus in behalf of Mary Ann Smith.—The particulars of this case are somewhat peculiar, and withal interesting—so much so that we will briefly recapitulate. Mary Ann Smith is a motherless girl, aged now about 16 years. At the instance of her father she was some time ago placed in the custody of the "Sisters," at the House of the Good Shepherd, a reformatory institution, located on the upper part of this island.

For some months prior to her arrest and incarceration in the above-named institution, she was living in a quiet way, with a most respectable family, in the city of Newark, N. J. Her father is a Roman Catholic. What her mother was prior to her death does not appear. A short time ago, and while in the family at Newark, Mary Ann became strongly impressed with the idea that the Roman Catholic is not the true faith. She therefore abandoned it and joined a Methodist Church. Affidavits made by her friends show that for months prior to her admission to the Methodist Church her conduct was most exemplary, and that her character was as good as that of any in the Church.

On the other hand her father—who seems by the way in which he swears, to have more sympathy for Satan than he has affection for his daughter—insists that she is disposed to be a bad girl. That she has become so headstrong and wayward that he has no longer any control over her. That his only motive in causing her incarceration in the institution known as the House of the Good Shepherd, was to restrain her from the bad ways into which she had fallen while among the Methodists. That it was his most earnest and heartfelt wish that his daughter, Mary Ann, should grow up to be an accomplished and educated lady, and a useful and respected member of society. He was sure she could not become such, however, so long as she was allowed to go unrestrained by the family with whom she lived. She had, he said, left the true church. She had joined the Methodists. Besides this the father said his daughter had been guilty of most unbecoming acts with young men. For these reasons he sought to have her imprisoned in the House of the Good Shepherd. During the investigation it transpired that this House of the Good Shepherd is a very peculiar institution. There is a first department, which may be termed the voluntary department. Girls and young ladies go there of their own choice, or are sent thither by their parents or guardians for the purpose of obtaining a good education. In other words it is a convent so far as the training of youthful females is concerned, and none of the other sex are taken into the institution. In another department young females are taken, as it were, on probation but in the third class they are taken in as if it were a place of punishment—this is termed the reformatory department. The idea is to punish young women, and at the same time reform them if possible. What are the rules, regulations, penances, punishments, etc., as practiced in the third department of the House of the Good Shepherd upon the young lady inmates thereof, did not transpire upon the hearing before the Court.

After a full investigation of the case and after argument by counsel, Judge Sutherland yesterday made the following decision:—This is a very embarrassing case, and is not free from doubts, but upon the whole I think the writ must be dismissed, and the prisoner, Mary Ann Smith, remanded to the custody of the House of the Good Shepherd.

The girl was thereupon taken out of court, evidently in a very distressed state of mind. It is not probable that a case of this nature will be allowed to rest where it is.

DIED.

COLLADAY.—On the 9th instant, GEORGE W. COLLADAY, in his 51st year.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 828 N. Eleventh street, on Monday morning, 13th instant, at 9 o'clock.

HOFFMAN.—On the 11th instant, HARRIET, infant twin daughter of Edmund and Mary Hoffman, aged 4 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, Gloucester city, New Jersey, on Monday afternoon, the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock.

McKENNA.—On the 9th instant, Mrs. ANN McKENNA, aged 108 years and 10 months, a native of the parish of Tynan, county Armagh, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Owen McKenna, Southwest corner of Seventeenth and Shippen streets, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

TICKNOR.—On the 7th instant, at Manayunk, after a short but severe illness, ROBERT, son of Robert and Sallie Ticknor, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mary Wood, corner of Jefferson and Cresson streets, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

TOBIN.—On the 8th instant, JAMES TOBIN, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. E. corner of Fifth and Pine street, on Sunday morning at 7½ o'clock.

TRUMP.—On Fourth-day afternoon, the 8th instant, MARIA B. TRUMP, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Benjamin H. Snoemaker, Church lane, Germantown, on Seventh-day afternoon, the 11th instant, at 4 o'clock.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND Members of KENSINGTON LODGE, No. 211, A. Y. M., and the Order generally, are fraternally invited to meet at Kensington Masonic Hall, RICHMOND Street, on SUNDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend the Funeral of our deceased Brother, GEORGE A. BOWERS.

By order of the W. M.

CHARLES K. NEISSER, Secretary.

N. B.—Masonic dress will be strictly observed.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 6 10

HOLLOWAY'S

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE

OF

JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

No. 602 ARCH STREET,

7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CARNIVAL AT THE NEW EXCURSION HOUSE, CAPE MAY,

BY LA COTERIE SOCIABLE,

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.

Excursion Tickets good from PHILADELPHIA to CAPE MAY and return, and admitting to the Carnival, only $1. Children half price.

Billiards, Bowling, Bathing, Dancing, etc. Hassler's Band.

Last boat leaves Market street wharf at 6 A. M.

Tickets for sale at Pitcher's, No. 808 Chesnut street; Conrad Bros., No. 1107 Chesnut street, and at Market street ferry. 7 11 3trp

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ REV. WILLIAM JEFFREYS, OF the New Jersey Conference, will preach in the ELEVENTH ST. M. E. CHURCH, ELEVENTH street, above Washington avenue on Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock, and at 8 in the evening. Seats free, and ample room.

☞ PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, BUNTINGDON Street, Port Richmond.—Services on Sunday morning at 10½; evening 7½ o'clock. Sunday School in the morning at 9 and in the afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. REES G. EVANS, Rector, No. 1129 RICHMOND Street.

☞ NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, D. D. Subject in the evening, "Mount of Ascension." Strangers are welcome.

☞ MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. Dr. HESSON, Pastor. Athletic Hall, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson.—Preaching by the Pastor to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath School at quarter to 9 A. M. All welcome.

☞ ST. ANDREW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, N. E. corner BROAD and ASH Street.—Services at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. J. RIEMENSNYDER.

☞ RICHMOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—One service only to-morrow, Rev. A. M. JELLY, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. All are welcome.

☞ WESTERN M. E. CHURCH, TWENTIETH and WALNUT Streets.—10½ and 8 by Rev. T. B. MILLER.

☞ GERMAN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Third.—Rev. A. CULVER, Pastor, morning and evening.

☞ SECOND STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by BURTON J. KOLLOCK. All are welcome.

☞ REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

☞ LADIES' CLUBS.—IT IS SUGGESTED that ladies have their clubs as well as gentlemen, from which the cigar-smoking sex is to be excluded; and a lady correspondent of a city paper proposes that, by way of indemnifying themselves for the smell of tobacco at home, they shall perfume their club-room a daily with HALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO." Sold by all druggists. It

☞ WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4f

☞ A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held at the HALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT at 8 o'clock. For particulars, see Tuesday's papers. 7 11 2t

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1868.

The Board of Directors have This Day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share (clear of tax), payable at this Office on and after WEDNESDAY, 15th inst.

The transfer book will be closed from Saturday, 11th, until 15th inst. W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

7 2 thstu6t*

☞ OFFICE OF THE HAND IN HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 112 S. FOURTH Street. JULY 6, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand.

The Directors have also declared a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on all participating Life Policies effected previous to the first Monday in September last. J. G. DIXON, Secretary.

7 9 thstu2t*

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREET PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD ROAD,

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th instant clear of tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed.

7 9 6 * E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 408 CHESNUT Street

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

7 6 6t

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street, JULY 6, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company for the last six months payable on demand free of all taxes.

7 6 12t ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Sec'y

☞ AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting. Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.

6 9 1m th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

☞ RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Seaside.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

7 3 1m 4p No. 1210 MARKET Street.

BANK REPORTS.

☞ NINTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,195,762 92
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of United States	$500,000 00	
Bonds on hand	130,000 00	
Real estate (productive)	132,105 00	
		$1,957,368 52
Legal tender notes and certificates	$415,478 00	
National bank notes	39,624 00	
Fractional currency and stamps	9,729 51	
Premiums	9,925 10	
Due from other banks	413,106 97	
		878,860 48
Expenses and taxes		5,259 24
		$2,841,988 24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	417,500 00
Deposits	1,391,151 36
Profit and loss	33,334 88
	$2,841,988 24

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

7 7 fuths6t

DRY GOODS.

A C A R D.

EVANS & PHIPPS,

TENTH AND ARCH STREETS,

Will offer to the public their large and desirable stock of DRY GOODS at prices far below what they can be bought for by the package. Owing to an anticipated change in our business in about one month from this time, we have marked our entire stock at such prices as to insure the closing out of all the stock in 30 days.

CLOSING OUT ENTIRE DRY GOODS STOCK.
CLOSING OUT ENTIRE DRY GOODS STOCK.

30 DAYS OF REAL BARGAINS.
30 DAYS OF REAL BARGAINS.

This stock comprises all kinds of Dry Goods. Customers may rely upon it that it is no humbug or pretext to effect sales, but will really find that it will be the place to purchase cheap goods

DRESS GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES
KID GLOVES AND NOTIONS.
MUSLINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FLANNELS ALL PRICES AND QUALITIES.
ALL KINDS OF WHITE GOODS,
LINEN GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,

The above stock is new and choice. Must be closed out in one month, preparatory to a change in the business. Call and examine stocks and prices.

EVANS & PHIPPS,

7 11 2t TENTH AND ARCH.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street, and No. 736 RACE street. 9 17 1yp

MEDICAL.

WONDERFUL CURES

OF

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA,

ASTHMA,

GOUT.

Certificates from Thousands, Including the following near at Home.

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY

USED INWARDLY ONLY.

Warranted to Cure in a Limited Specified Quantity or Money Refunded.

Warranted to contain no Minerals or Metals nor anything injurious to the Human System

VERY PLEASANT AND AGREEABLE TO TAKE.

ITS CURES ARE POSITIVELY WONDERFUL,

In order to convince the most skeptical Sufferers that Rheumatism, Neuralgia Gout, and Asthma can be cured, a written Legal Guarantee is given, setting forth the exact specified quantity warranted to cure his or her case, or the money to be refunded.

Dr. J. P. Fitler on Rheumatism.

It is a conceded fact that no physician or medicine in the world can, combined, produce the thousands of certificates from cures as can be shown by Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy, which presents the strongest, best, and most convincing evidence of its infallible power over Rheumatism. In the names of cures from among our most prominent citizens. It is pure'y vegetable, pleasant, and uninjurious.

Rheumatism—A Physician Cured.

I, Doctor Walton, No. 151 N. Seventh street, do publicly announce, that after fruitless efforts to remove Rheumatism, from which I have suffered ten years, I tried Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and am completely cured. I have no hesitat on in recommending it to my brother physicians for general use, as being the most important discovery of the present time in the science of medicine. Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure.

Rheumatism—Another Great Cure.

Dr. Fitler:—For years I suffered terribly with Chronic Rheumatism; I had the best physicians; they could do nothing for me; I tried every advertised medicine without effect; became thoroughly help ess, requiring several persons to move me. Hearing that you were a regular physician I obtained your Rheumatic Remedy, and after taking several bottles have been cured. It is truly the greatest blessing I have found in this world. SAMUEL COHEN,

No. 240 North Eighth street.

Rheumatism—His Honor, Ald. Comly,

Of Frankford, says:—"I was cured one year ago by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy. It is a reliable medicine, and to everybody suffering I heartily recommend it." Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH street.

Certificate from a Cured Rheumatic.

To Dr. Fitler, No. 29 S. Fourth street—Dear Sir:—My antipathy to advertising a blessing to humanity is now overcome. Your great medicine will immortalize you. When I look back thirty years upon the thousands suffering with that painful disease, Rheumatism or Neuralgia, with little relief, and no cure from the many articles with which they have been duped, I desire you to announce to the public that I, a cured sufferer, giving up all hope, invite all to try and certainly be cured by your wonderful and harmless medicine.

E. A. DAUGHERTY,

No. 209 N. Ninth street, Camden.

I Was Cured of Rheumatism

by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy after spending a large sum in the different treatments unsuccessfully. I cander ly say to all suffering, accept Dr. Fitler's conditions that he will cure you in a certain number of bottles or return the money. You are then safe, and run no risk. His medicine is no humbug, and my case was of the worst chronic order.

HON. JUDGE LEE, Camden, N. J.

Don't Suffer with Rheumatism.

Dr. Fitler:—My duty to you and the public compels me to state that after giving up all hope of ever being cured of Rheumatism, and pronounced incurable by prominent physicians, I tried with reluctance your medicine. It has positively cured me—a result I hardly expected. To all persons who have been imposed upon and given up all hope, I recommend it.

MRS. J. HOLMES GROVER,

No. 1722 N. Twenty-second street.

A Great Neuralgia Cure.

Mrs. Keeley, Ridge Road below Poplar street, states that she suffered 20 years with Neuralgia. She begs all sufferers to use, at her solicitation, Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy, infallible in all cases of Neuralgia in head or body.

Asthma—An Important Certificate.

Dr. Fitler:—Your wonderful Rheumatic Remedy has cured me of the Asthma. I gave up all hope long ago of ever being cured. I have done every thing for it ever heard of. Every sufferer should use your medicine. DIONYSIUS TAYLOR,

No. 406 Taylor street, Nineteenth Ward.

Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy

Is legally warranted to cure in a stated quantity or money refunded. Prepared No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH Street.

The Treatment of Rheumatism.

This peculiar disease has received the special attention of Dr. J. P. Fitler for many years.

Dr. Fitler a Regular Graduate of 1833,

Of University of Pennsylvania, has made the treatment of Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout a specialty.

Dr. Fitler Consults Free of Charge,

Daily, from 10 to 1 o'clock, and invites all suffering with Rheumatism to call. Office, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

Is sold by Druggists generally throughout the United States, and at the

PRINCIPAL OFFICES OF

DR. FITLER,

No. 29 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,

AND,

704 BROADWAY, New York.

Consultations gratis, daily. Orders and communications by mail promptly attended to.

Co-operative Plan of Life Insurance.

Some days since we referred to this method of Life Insurance, adopted by the Philadelphia Co-operative Mutual Company, located at the Northeast corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, by which means many become insured for $1000, by the small payment of $1·25 on the death of a member of a single class, upon receiving thirty days' notice. It enables the Minister, the Teacher, the Clerk, the Mechanic, the Laborer, to be insured as well as persons of larger means. We understand that in one large establishment in this city the proprietor has agreed to advance to his employees the first payment, in order that all may be insured for at least $1000; which will doubtless cause the heart of many a widow and orphan to rejoice. And we doubt not, that every one who inquires into the merits of this Company will not only insure himself, but induce all he can influence to "go and do likewise."

DISASTER.

A Nevada Miner Falls 800 Feet Down a Shaft and is Torn to Pieces.

The Gold Hill (Nevada) *News* of the 17th ult. has the following:—

About seven o'clock last evening—the hour for a change of shifts—Robert Powers, a miner, was killed in the Imperial Empire shaft. He had been working in the Imperial drift, at the 900 foot level from the shaft, where the air is very close and warm, notwithstanding the arrangements for forcing fresh air down tuers from the surface. He had drank considerable cold water, and half an hour before coming up complained of not feeling well. Just before getting upon the cage he took another drink of water, and immediately vomited it up. One of his companions remarked to him, 'Bob, you're sick."

He replied "Yes, that's so; but I'll be all right when we get to the top." He put on his shirt threw his coat over his shoulders, and got upon the cage, standing up with five others. When within about a hundred feet of the top he complained of being faint and sank down. Those next to him caught hold of his coat, and if it had been on would have saved him; but it came off his shoulders, and the unfortunate miner rolled from the side of the cage, between the sets of timbers, and fell to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of eight hundred feet or more. Mr. Colcord, the superintendent, got up on the cage as soon as the arrival at the surface made the news of the accident known, and descending the sump or well-room at the bottom of the shaft fished for the body, and after some little trouble, succeeded in finding it. When it was brought to the surface a horrible sight was presented.

All the clothing was gone with the exception of one leg of the pants; one hand and one foot were torn completely off, and nearly the whole rear portion of the skull torn open, so that the brain had all come out. Both legs and arms were also broken. The shaft is timbered with twelve-inch square timbers in sets a few feet apart, and the body passing from the cage between a couple of these sets, the hand and foot and perhaps the head were probably caught between the edge of the timber and the cage. The foot was still hanging by its lacerated and bloody muscles to one of the timbers, but the hand had not been found at last accounts. It probably went to the bottom of the sump.

An inquest was held upon the body at noon to day, and the verdict of the jury was in accordance with the above, it being also elicited by testimony that deceased was a native of Waterford, Ireland, thirty six years of age, unmarried, and has no relatives in this State. He has a mother living in Syracuse, New York, brothers in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, also sisters in some of the Western States. He came to this State from Kansas in 1859, and has been working at the Imperial Empire shaft since June 1, having arrived recently from Aurora, Esmeralda county. This is the first fatal accident that has occurred at the 1,000 shaft. The testimony agreed that the cage was passing up the shaft only at the usual rate of speed, and nothing was adduced casting the slightest blame on any one.

A Murderer Self-Convicted.

About six years ago a girl named Lucinda McGinnis having been murdered near Utica, George and Nowlan, two men of the neighborhood, were arrested and tried for the crime, but acquitted. The principal witness against them was George White, the girl's lover, who affected to testify with great reluctance. Immediately after the trial, however, White disappeared from Oneida county, and did not return to her until recently. During the war it appears that he served in the Union army, but wilhersoever he went his guilty conscience avowed him to torment him, and at length betrayed him into the hands of justice. For on Monday night, as he wandered up and down the stairs of the City Hall in a state of mental aberration, he confessed to the janitor, who asked him what was the matter, that he was waiting for Rosa whom he had killed. This avowal, of course, led to his arrest, and though his friends say that he was suffering at the time from delirium tremens, and that no credit ought to be given to his statement, yet it is highly probable that he is the real culprit and that he will be convicted and executed for the foul deed.

Death Sentence of the Fort Schuyler Murderers.

The New York *Times* of this morning says:—

At a special sitting of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Westchester county, held at White Plains yesterday, Judge Lott presiding, Michael J. Canty and Charles Burke convicted at the June term of murder in the first degree, were sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 28th proximo.

The prisoners, who are United States soldiers, were charged with complicity in the murder of a young woman named Eliza Hicks, in the village of Westchester, on the 21 of August, 1866. One of their confederates, Corporal Thomas Fitzgerald, has been convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of the approaching October, and another, Sergeant John Doran, is in jail awaiting trial, which will probably take place in September. It is thought probable that the higher courts will order a new trial for Canty and Burke in view of the discord between the evidence and the verdict.

A Pan-Germanic Schuetzenfest.

The next Pan-German Schuetzenfest is to take place at Vienna. It will commence on the 19th of July. The wooden constructions appurtenant thereto are rapidly approaching completion in the Prater. There is a great division of opinion among the university students in Vienna in regard to this festival. A minority of them regard it as a political demonstration against Prussia, and therefore set their faces against it. The majority, however, hold to the great German idea, according to which German-Austria is as much a part of Germany as ever it was, the peace of Prague to the contrary notwithstanding. At a public meeting held by the students for the purpose of conferring on the attitude which they should take in regard to the *Fest*, these two parties came into sharp collision, and there was such a row that the Government Commissioner announced that he must declare the meeting dissolved if it continued. Order was only restored after the minority had seceded *en masse* from the meeting.

Emigration to Salt Lake.

In a letter to Brigham Young, under date of the 6th inst., F. D. Richards writes that the ship John Bright cleared with seven hundred and twenty souls on board, bound to the Salt Lake. Of that number one hundred and seventy-five were from Scandinavia; the remainder from Great Britain. Numbers of those who sailed on this vessel have been in the church twenty five years and upward, and two of them were members in good standing thirty-one years since. Mr Richards says that he has succeeded in chartering two sailing vessels, the Emerald Isle and Resolute, for passengers, the first to sail on the 20th inst and the latter on the 24th inst. The Emerald Isle will be filled with passengers from Scandinavia.

—A convention for farming the manufacture of tobacco in Italy has been concluded between the Italian Government and several foreign capitalists. The operation is designed to recover the deficit of 1868-9, and the amount which is expected to accrue from the sale of church property will be devoted to the removal of the forced currency.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Suspicion of Larceny—Selling Liquor to Minors—River Pirates—A Wife Beater—A Pugnacious Individual Assaulted—A Till Thief—Juvenile Outlaws.

—Adam Gillespie occupies a room at the boarding house of Thomas Evans, No. 708 Filbert street. Yesterday the room of a lady boarder was entered and a trunk broken open and robbed of $15. Gillespie, it is alleged, was seen in the room, and he was arrested, and after a hearing before Alderman Jones was held in $500 bail to answer.

—At 1 o'clock this morning Lieutenant Edgar, with a posse of the Harbor Police, overhauled a skiff containing two men, on the Delaware, opposite Shackamaxon street, and on examining the vessel, found that it contained about 3000 pounds of pig-iron. Not being able to give a satisfactory answer relative to the boat or iron, they were taken into custody, and landed at Noble street wharf, from whence they were escorted to the Station. This morning they were taken before Alderman Beitler, who committed them for a further hearing. The skiff, which is named the Frederick Gauler, and the iron are awaiting an owner at the Station, Front and Noble streets. The men gave the names of James Crosier and James Miller.

—James Campbell lives at Twentieth and Alter streets. Yesterday a drunken individual attacked the door of Mr. Campbell with a blackjack. That person came to the front of the house, when he was assaulted by the aforesaid drunken individual. Mr. Campbell not relishing this treatment, ran into the house and obtained a musket, with which he repaired to the pavement again and discharged it at the assaulter. The load not taking effect, Campbell used the butt of the musket over the head of his adversary. He was subsequently arrested and held for a further hearing by Alderman Dallas.

—James Callahan, aged fourteen years, yesterday went into the tavern of William Carden, at Third and Spruce streets, and rifled the money drawer. He was noticed leaving the place, and was pursued, but not captured until after a long chase. The money was recovered, and James sent to prison by Alderman Carpenter.

—Alderman Tittermary has sent to prison Alexander Boyd, John McCormick, and Frank Young, three juveniles, to answer several petty thefts along the wharves, which they are alleged to have committed.

—Patrick Conway, residing at No. 1120 South Twentieth street, went home yesterday in a drunken state and quarrelled with his wife. He wound up the fracas by seizing a cleaver and striking his wife over the head with it, inflicting a frightful gash of such a nature that the chances are that Patrick may have occasion to know how a rope feels around his neck. Alderman Dallas has sent him below to await the result of the injuries sustained by his better half.

—Alderman Hutchinson has required John Dunn, who keeps a tavern at Sixteenth and Coates streets, to enter bonds in the sum of $600, on the charge of selling liquor to minors.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.—Lewis P. Stockdale, David C. Skillman, and Daniel McLean, were before United States Commissioner Aubrey H. Smith, charged with removing distilled spirits other than to a bonded warehouse.

Theodore L. Ball testified—I am a flour and grain dealer at No. 217 South Third street; Skillman's distillery is on Washington street, below Front; I saw 10 barrels removed from the distillery and taken to an alcohol place on Front street, near Almond; Mr. McLean, Mr Skillman, and Geraldus B. Stockdale were present; I have sold grain to Skillman and McLean, and was paid by them and Geraldus B. Stockdale.

Joseph Siddons sworn—I was engaged at Skillman's distillery from June 27 till March 28, 1868; I saw all the defendants there. Lewis P. Stockdale was not often there; masses were generally in each day; I have seen distilled spirits removed; I do not know where the defendants were generally present when spirits were removed; the barrels were taken from a small room which they sometimes called a bonded warehouse, and sometimes a storehouse; I have helped to load; Mr. McLean and Skillman generally went with the wagons to put the barrels were taken from the fermenting room, outside the storehouse but inside the building; that was when they were bonded as I suppose; I have seen Skillman and L. P. Stockdale enter the room with a paint-pot, marking-brush, and bills; they would sometimes stay half an hour and report to those outside that was ready; Mr. McLean would open the pump room door, and they would fill the barrels; they were generally loaded immediately on being filled and sent away with two marks on them; the liquor was pumped from a small room under the stairway, not the eastern room; it was pumped into this room by means of a pump directly over the cistern; I helped to pump on two or three occasions when the man engaged had a felon on his finger.

The defendants were held in $2000 bail for a further hearing on Monday next.

Lewis P. Stockdale waived a further hearing, and was held in $2000 bail to answer at court the third Monday in August next.

Mr. Adam Treits, Deputy Marshal, made the arrest of all the defendants this morning at 5 o'clock, at their various residences.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city during the week ending at noon to day, were 397, being a decrease of 8 from the corresponding period of last year. Of the number 236 were minors; 161 adults; males 215; females 182; boys 126; girls 110. 297 were born in the United States; 85 foreign; unknown 15; from the Alms House 15; people of color 22; from the country 14. The prominent causes of death were cholera infantum 57; consumption of the lungs 43; debility 16; inflammation of the brain 14; marasmus 13; disease of the heart 9. The number in wards were, First 23; Second 28; Third 12; Fourth 24; Fifth 20, Sixth 8; Seventh 15; Eighth 11; Ninth 4; Tenth 13; Eleventh 10; Twelfth 7; Thirteenth 8; Fourteenth 9; Fifteenth 26; Sixteenth 15; Seventeenth 16; Eighteenth 13; Nineteenth 21; Twentieth 19; Twenty-first 7; Twenty-second 5; Twenty-third 12; Twenty-fourth 8; Twenty-fifth 8; Twenty-sixth 16; Twenty-seventh 21; Twenty-eighth 3.

FISHED OUT.—While the harbor police were engaged in unloading a prize this morning, at Noble street wharf, they heard a splash in the water just below them. Policemen Ellis and Keel got into a boat and rowed to the vicinity from which the noise proceeded, and discovered a man struggling in the water. They succeeded in rescuing him, and on being taken on the wharf he was discovered to be in an intoxicated condition. He was in a perfectly *non compos* state, for he remarked that it was a pretty hard thing if a fellow couldn't go to sleep on a doorstep without having water thrown all over him. He gave the name of John Reilly, and was fined for being drunk.

A BOLD ROBBERY.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning two men entered the jewelry store of William E. Harper, No. 407 Chesnut street, while the clerk was engaged in removing valuables from the safe to the case. According to their request he placed a tray of gold watches and chains on the case for their inspection. After examining the articles, they asked to see some diamonds, and while the attendant was getting them from the safe, the stranger picked up three of the watches and two of the chains, and left before the articles were missed.

THE INCOME TAX.—John W. Frazier, Esq., Assessor of the First District, has just completed the assessment of the annual tax on incomes and licenses for his district for 1867. It amounts to $36,088·88. Compared with 1866, it is as follows:—

Tax assessed on income and license for 1866	$381 821·41
Tax on income and license for 1867	356 088·88
Showing a falling off of income tax	$25,752·53

THE SEA-SHORE.—Thomas & Sons will sell on the premises, July 25, at Cape Island, N. J., a handsome cottage residence and furniture and 125 cottage sites, beautifully located, overlooking the ocean and convenient to the hotels and railroad station. See plans at the auction rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

FOUND ADRIFT.—Policeman Hunter, of the Harbor force, found the skiff J. A. Brancheon adrift in the Delaware at an early hour this morning. She contains three bars of pig iron and a lot of rope, and awaits an owner at the Station, Front and Noble.

SWUNG TO THE BREEZE.—Last night the Republican citizens of the 15th ward, swung to the breeze a beautiful proportioned national flag, having the inscription "Grant, Colfax and Tyndale." Its location is at West and Coates streets.

TO MR. A. WINCH, of No. 505 Chesnut street, we are indebted for the latest numbers of the London *Punch*, *Fun*, and *Reynolds' Miscellany*. All the other periodicals can be obtained at his extensive establishment.

THE DOG WAR.—During the past week the dog-catchers have captured 187 dogs, of which 162 were slaughtered, the remainder being redeemed.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ALPACA and Drap d'Ete Sack Coats.
Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Sack Coats, light weight.
Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Chesterfields, light weight.
Linen and Duck Sack Coats, white and colored.
Cloth, Cassimere, Drap d'Ete, and Linen Vests.
Cassimere and Linen Pants, large assortment.
Linen Dusters.
Every variety of Clothing, suited to the season. Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's, new, fresh, and fashionable, replenished daily, and selling rapidly, at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 608 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Two Irishmen attempted to swim the Connecticut at Montague, on Saturday, to save three cents toll each. One tied his clothes, a new suit, about his neck, but found it kept his head under the water, and was obliged to untie it, and the bundle floated off down the river. This economy is equalled by the man who goes and buys his cloth, carries it to a cutter to have his suit cut out, and then hunts up a seamstress to make it, in order to have a low-priced suit of clothing, when the value of the time spent in attending to it (if he had got the material and the work for nothing) would pay for a better suit ready made, at Charles Stokes & Co's., under the Continental.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FINE CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

MOSQUITO NETS and Canopies, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LACE Curtains and Window Shades, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

OLD Mattresses made over at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

UPHOLSTERING prices are reduced at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

NEW CARPETS made up and old ones laid, at PATTEN'S No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

GRAND CARNIVAL AT CAPE MAY.—A grand carnival at the new Excursion House, Cape May, is announced to take place on Wednesday next. For particulars see advertisement in another column. Tickets good to Cape May and return, and the admittance to the carnival has been placed at the low price of $2.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, at No. 107 S. Third a reet, is the place to find all kinds of reading matter. He keeps on hand a constant supply of all the periodicals, magazines, pictorials, fashion plates, and every description of light reading. If he does not have what you desire, he will send for it. If you wish the New York papers Trenwith's is the place to obtain them, as he has perfected arrangements whereby he receives them long before the regular mails arrive.

OUR STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING is decidedly the cheapest and best. People will not believe it until they come and examine.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL"
The Corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUITS for Dress or School are the cheapest, prettiest, and best.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL,"
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is the largest and best in Philadelphia. Has hundreds of different styles of goods.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House
"OAK HALL"
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR CUSTOM CUTTERS are men of taste and ability.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR PRICES are 25 per cent. below other houses producing same goods.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

CARRIAGES.
GARDNER & FLEMING
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT.
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmw6m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.
FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,
NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. [3 19 mw

INSTRUCTION.
STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $600
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 712 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 8 thmth South Amboy, N. J.

TRUSSES.
"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs. Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 3 wfmm

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornaments Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
R. WALKER & SONS,
9 6 tuw3 No 11 North SIXTH Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No 1038 FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commissioner can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 1

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Ordnance Department Frauds—Startling Developments Expected.

Amendments to the Tax Bill—Reducing the Army.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

The Tax Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee are in session to day on the Senate amendments to the Tax bill. The main amendments, including those relative to banks and petroleum, will be agreed to by the Committee; but it is questionable whether the House will concur.

The Tax on Banks.

The Committee expect to report the bill, with amendments, on Monday, relative to the tax on banks. It will give rise to a good deal of discussion in the House. Butler and those who favor his views are determined to fight most strenuously for the sections, as they originally passed the House. The difference between the two Houses will finally have to be fixed by a conference.

The Ordnance Frauds.

The Committee on Ordnance report that they are fixing their report relative to the alleged frauds in the Ordnance Department, and will soon present it to the House. It will contain some startling disclosures relative to the manner in which the Department has been managed during and since the war. The report will conclude with a resolution recommending the removal of General Dyer, the present head of the Ordnance Bureau.

The Army Reduction.

An amendment offered by General Paine to the bill reducing the army, providing that a reduction of the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals, the former to three and the latter to six, shall not be made until after the 4th of March next, was adopted by the House by a vote of 79 to 45. This is intended to give the next President a chance of making the reduction.

FROM KANSAS.

The Democratic Suicide.

LAWRENCE, July 10.—The *State Journal*, which was supposed to look favorably upon the Chase movement on the basis of free suffrage to every citizen of the republic, black and white, male and female, says the nomination of Seymour and Blair was coldly received here, and declares the Democratic party has deliberately committed suicide, preferring death to life, choosing the shroud and the grave rather than regeneration and the new birth.

Important Arrest.

Captain Samuel Barro, Jr., clerk of the steamer Great Republic, was arrested to-day, by order of Captain Leech, of the police, on information deemed entirely reliable, that the grand jury had found a true bill against him for murder in the first degree in connection with the shooting of Henry Anderson, a colored man, on board the Great Republic, a few days ago. It is also said the grand jury has found a bill against Captain Donaldson.

Sentence of the Clark Murderers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 11.—The Governor and Council, at their regular meeting to day, voted to issue a warrant for the execution of Silas James and Charles James, for the murder and robbery of Joseph G. Clark, in Worcester, some six months since.

Both criminals will be executed simultaneously in the jail yard in Worcester, on Friday the 25th of September, at about 11 o'clock. During the consideration of their case by the executive there have been no efforts for a reprieve or pardon and unless a natural death intervenes, or they escape from jail, there is no chance for them to escape the scaffold.

The men received the announcement of their pending fate as a matter of course, but did not expect that the day of execution would be set so soon. They do not dispute the justice of their sentence, or even ask or hope for clemency.

FROM TAMAQUA.

The Mining Troubles—Business Suspended—Meeting of Coal-workers.

TAMAQUA, July 11.—Business here is almost entirely suspended on account of the strike. A large force of police is on hand, holding in readiness for an emergency. A meeting of iron employes will be held this afternoon.

They desire to return to work, and will make the effort on Monday. Should the miners interfere there will be trouble. Popular rumor says that the coal operators have instigated the strike among the miners for the purpose of raising the price of coal, and, in some cases, have supplied the strikers with money.

They have evidently overshot the mark, for the strike has affected not only the coal, but all other interests. Men of all nationalities are engaged, and every hour increases the trouble. There is no telling where it will end.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Reading, 97½; Canton Company, 47½; Erie 69½; Cleveland and Toledo 103½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108½; Michigan Central, 116½; Michigan Southern, 91½; New York Central, 134½; Illinois Central, 138½; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virginia 6s, 57½; Missouri 6s, 91½; Hudson River, 137½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113½; do. 1864, 110½; do. 1865, 111½; new issue, 108½; 10-40s, 107½; 7-30s, 106½; Gold, 141½. Money, 4@5 per cent. Exchange, 10½.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Cotton quiet at 32½c. Flour dull and declined 10@15c; sales 7000 barrels State, $6 75@9 50; Ohio $8 85@12 75; Western $6 75@10; Southern $8 90@15. Wheat dull. Corn dull, and 1c. lower; sales 29 000 bushels at $1 09@1 11. Oats dull; sales 13,000 bushels at 86c. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $25 50. Lard firm.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	133½	Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	80½
N. Y. and Erie R.	69½	Chi. and R. I. R.	107½
Ph. and Rea. R.	95½	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	107½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90½	Pac. Mail Stea. Co.	100½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86½	Gold	141½
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	77½		

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Whisky Complication in New York.

The Latest European Advices.

FROM NEW YORK.

Whisky Complications and Conspiracies

NEW YORK, July 11.—Several arrests have been made here during the last three days of parties charged with perjury at the instances of some of the whisky rings, for the purpose of manufacturing testimony to effect the removal of J. W. Bailey, Collector of the Fourth Internal Revenue District. Certain officials are also charged with complicity. About two weeks ago Bailey got wind of the conspiracy, and employed Captain F. C. Tapley, of Rochester, as detective, to secretly investigate matters and discover parties engaged in it. Tapley discovered that false witnesses were procured through payment of money, which he said he secured conclusive proofs of the agents in the transaction being notes bond brokers. They were taken by their suborners to special treasury agent Belknap, where they swore to their statements. Thence they were taken by Belknap and a detective named Blaisdell before United States Commissioner Osborne, where their affidavits were repealed Collector Bailey, so well endorsed by Tapley, of the entire plans and movements, that each of the witnesses were arrested as they left the Commissioners, and taken to Ludlow Street Jail, where they are now confined, together with most of those engaged in the subornation. Several of the prisoners have already made full confessions of their crime. Their statements entirely corroborate Tapley's discoveries. They are now undergoing an examination before a United States Commissioner.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Market Reports.

LONDON, July 11—Evening.—Consols for money, 94⅛@94½, and for account, 94½@94⅝; Bonds, 73@73½; Erie, 46; Illinois, 101¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 11—Evening.—Cotton quiet; sales of 80,000 bales. Corn, 13s. 2d. Flour dull. Lard buoyant 64s. 6d.

LONDON, July 11.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. Spirits, 1s. ½d. Sugar, on the spot, 26s.; to arrive, 26s. 3d.

ANTWERP, July 11.—Petroleum, 53½f.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Mr. Cragin introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to examine the claims of Montana for the enrollment of volunteers during the late Indian war. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Conness (Cal.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking the President whether a commission has been issued to James E. Cooey as Collector of Internal Revenue for San Francisco, California, and if not, for what reason it has not been issued.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) called up the House bill for the registration or enrolment of certain foreign vessels, which was passed. It authorizes the registration or enrolment of fifteen Canadian-built vessels owned by citizens of the United States, and having at all times been employed on the lakes, provided there shall be paid a tax upon them equal to the Internal Revenue tax upon the materials and construction of similar vessels of American build.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) called up the bill relative to the Freedmen's Bureau, and providing for its discontinuance.

Mr. Davis (Ken.) opposed the bill as interfering with the President's right of *ad interim* appointments, and moved to strike out the clause after the words, "in case of vacancy in the office of Commissioner happening during the recess of the Senate," and inserting the words, "such office shall thereupon cease and determine."

Mr. Conness—If you press that it would be a premium on taking the life of the Commissioner.

On motion of Mr. Howard (Mich.) the words "agents, clerks, and assistants," were added after the words, "Assistant Commissioners."

The bill was then passed.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Boutwell (Mass.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to fix the times for holding terms of the United States District Courts in Virginia. Passed.

It provides that the terms at Richmond and Norfolk shall be held as heretofore, at Staunton the second Tuesday in April and October, at Wytheville the fourth Tuesday in April and October.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa), from the same Committee reported the joint resolution to extend the provisions of the act of July 4, 1864, restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the loyal citizens of the State of Arkansas. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Clarke (Kansas), the Senate bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Fort Leavenworth, was taken from the Speaker's table for action.

Mr. Logan (Ill.) offered an amendment authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at St. Joseph by the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Axtell (Cal.), from the Committee of Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to grant an American register to the Hawaiian Big Victoria, owned in San Francisco, Cal. Passed.

Mr. Phelps (Md.) presented a resolution to carry into effect the fifth section of the act of February 25, 1862, relative to the sinking fund, which on his motion was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill to reduce and fix the military peace establishment. The question being on Mr. Paine's amendment to the fifth section modified by him, so that there shall, after the 31st of March, 1869, be only six brigadier-generals, to be designated by the President within ten days preceding that date, without regard to seniority, the best six brigadier-generals to remain in commission.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) opposed the amendment on the ground that the selection of six Brigadier-Generals as the best would place a stain on the name and honor of every man mustered out.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) said that the question was whether the army was or was not to be reduced.

The bill provided that the number of Generals should not be reduced except by death or resignation, or dismissal for cause. He was very anxious that there should be a reduction of the army, and he wanted to begin by reducing the Generals. Every one of them cost about $20,000 a year, with his retinue. It was said that this was a bill to reduce the army, and if it were passed in its present form, it would be passed, in his judgment, as an electioneering dodge—nothing else. The simple question was, whether members were earnest in the matter. If they were not, then the bill should be passed as reported.

Mr. Paine (Wis.), defended his amendment from the attack made by Mr. Garfield, and hoped that it would be sustained as coming nearer to meeting the views of members on both sides, and securing the objects of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Without disposing of the amendment to the fifth section, respecting Brigadier-Generals, the House reconsidered its action of last night in adopting the amendment of Mr. Butler to the fourth section respecting Major-Generals, and Mr. Paine moved as a substitute for Mr. Butler's amendment the following:—

After the 31st day of March, 1869, there shall be only three Major-Generals, and the President shall, within ten days preceding said date, designate, without regard to seniority, the best three Major-Generals to remain in commission, and the others shall be mustered out of the service of the United States on said date, or within ten days thereafter.

FIFTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Sherman's Funding Bill Before the Senate—Southern Representation in the Electoral College.

The President Does not Conceal His Disappointment at the Nominations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Surgeons Rundlett and J. W. Coles have been ordered to the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. Surgeon J. Albert Hawks is detached from Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, and ordered to the South Pacific squadron.

Condoling With the President.

Among the callers at the White House to-day were Secretaries Welles and Seward, Senator Doolittle, and General Hancock. The latter condoled with the President on his defeat at New York. The President is open in his expressions of disgust at the action of the Convention. It is said he has a serious notion of turning in and supporting Grant and Colfax.

Sherman's Funding Bill.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate took up Senator Sherman's Funding bill, and that gentleman proceeded to explain and defend it. He was followed by Senator Sumner in a carefully prepared speech against the proposition to tax the interest on bonds, and to reduce the rate of interest thereon. He characterized the movement as a base repudiation, and disgraceful.

Mr. Sumner has spent a long time in preparing this speech, and as he seldom speaks on the subject of finances, he is being listened to with great attention by the full Senate.

The Southern States and the Electoral College.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a joint resolution relative to the vote of the Southern States in the Electoral College, with several amendments, the chief of which provides that no State represented in Congress on the 4th of March, 1868, shall be excluded from the Electoral College. It is the intention to pass the resolution to-day.

Blair's Letter Read in the House.

After Mr. Boutwell reported the bill relative to the votes of the Southern States in the Electoral College, Mr. Eldredge (Democrat), of Wisconsin, charged upon the Republicans that they were bent upon keeping the Southern States out of the Union, in order to retain their political power.

Mr. Boutwell, in reply, threw the whole responsibility of the late war upon the Democrats, and asserted that the motto of the late Convention in New York was another war for the purpose of driving eight States, now practically restored, out of the Union.

He referred to Hon. Frank P. Blair's letter, whereupon cries arose from the Republicans of "Let us have the letter read," "Let us have Blair's letter," whereupon the letter war read to the utter disgust of the Democrats and the satisfaction of the Republicans.

No Democrat attempted the defense of the letter, though Boutwell taunted them with it again and again. The debate created great interest and excitement.

House of Representatives.

Continued from our Fourth Edition.

The substitute was agreed to, and then the fourth section was struck out, and Mr. Paine's amendment substituted for it—yeas, 79, nays, 44; the Democrats voting generally in the affirmative.

A similar amendment was agreed to as a substitute for the fifth section, providing for six Brigadier-Generals.

The sixth section refers to vacancies in the office of Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General of Sustenance, Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Engineers, Paymaster-General, Surveyor General, and Bureau of Military Justice, directing that they shall be filled by the appointment or assignment of an officer, who shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a Colonel of Cavalry.

This section gave rise to discussion between Messrs. Garfield, Butler, Paine, and Logan.

Mr. Logan declared that a mere pretext to reduce the army was not the way to deal with the people. This bill did not reduce the army, although it pretended to do so. It did not reduce it either in numbers or dollars. He was in favor of reducing the army by reducing Generals, Colonels, and other officers in the same ratio as the men.

Mr. Garfield said there are now in the army 2858 commissioned officers. The bill proposed to place 785 of them, more than one-fourth, on half pay, which was precisely the same thing as ceasing to pay nearly 400 officers. He could not understand the reason for saying that that was no reduction. There were now 45,000 enlisted men in the army, and it was now proposed to reduce that number to 25,000. It was proposed to reduce the 45 regiments of infantry to 30, the 10 regiments of cavalry to 7, and the 5 regiments of artillery to 4. In the face of these facts he could not understand how it could be charged that the Committee on Military Affairs had brought in a bill which pretended to reduce, but did not reduce the army and its expenditures.

Mr. Pile (Mo.) remarked that the Secretary of War had told him this morning that at the rate at which officers were now dismissed from the service for incompetency, drunkenness, and immorality one-fourth of all the officers of the army would be got rid of in twelve months. The debate on the section was closed and the House proceeded to vote on an amendment offered by Mr. Butler (Mass.) reducing the present incumbents of the offices described in it to the rank and pay of a Colonel of Cavalry.

The amendment was agreed to, yeas, 84; nays, 125.

Mr. Butler moved an additional amendment, modified by Mr. Paine, to reduce by one grade all the staff officers. Agreed to.

Mr. Garfield reported from the Committee an amendment reducing the staff in the Quartermaster's and the Ordnance Department, as follows:—Quartermaster-Generals, with the rank of Colonel, 6; Deputy Quartermaster-Generals, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CLXXIX.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

FANCIFUL FLIGHTS OF SUNDRY WITS, EXPRESSED BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

From "Punch."

FEE NOMINAL LIBERALITY.—Advice gratis.

WHAT MR. HOME IS AND HAS NO LONGER.—The Lyons' *cher*.

VOLUNTEER SKIRMISHING.

Brown (in agony, having just fired)—"Well, the sooner Government gives us breech-loaders, the better!"

Jones—"What's the matter now?"

Brown—"There goes my ramrod again! right in the direction of my house, too!"

APROPOS.—The Derby Opera—*La Favorita*.

QUERY FOR DEBRETT.—May the Temple Pier be considered a Law Lord?

A SONG FOR SOCIETY.

Blanchey Prancey went to a ball;
Blanchey Prancey had a great fall;
'Twas all through her wearing a very long train.
Let us hope Blanchey Prancey won't wear it again.

LEGAL QUIBBLE.—A Barrister should cultivate a good temper, if he would succeed as a Cross-examiner.

NON SUS: PER COLL.—POLITICAL EXPLANATION.—Mr. Gladstone's Suspensory Bill proposes no alteration of the act ordaining private executions.

RIDDLE MADE "ON THE GROUND."—Why are Cricket Matches like the backs of Cheap Chairs? Because they're "Fixed to come off."

CLERICAL CONUNDRUM.—What insect named by the divine Williams, resembles the preacher of a dull sermon? The "shard-borne beetle with his drowsy hum."

MOTTO FOR HAIR-DRESSERS—"Cut and Comb again."

LIGHT PORTER'S WORK AND HEAVY PAY.—Mr. Labouchere stated in the House of Commons that certain special missions had cost £15,000, granted for the purpose of carrying the Garter to foreign sovereigns. What would they say of this at Washington? Perhaps that anybody was fit enough to carry a garter to a sovereign who was fit to carry interiors to a plantigrade of the ursine family.

FACT.—An impressionable Bill-Sticker was recently so overcome by witnessing the drama of *Nobody's Child* at the Princess' Theatre, that instead of writing on the wall "Who's Griffiths?" he was discovered sticking up the words "What's Phillips?"

DE LUNATICO.—A correspondent, whose losses have affected his brain, writes to ask if the report is true, that in future the "Yolks" will be run at Engham? We have sent his letter to Dr. Win-slow.

MOTTO FOR A BOX-OFFICE KEEPER.—"So much for Booking 'em."

AN INTERNATIONAL GAME.—Beggar-my-neighbor used to be a game of cards. It is now played with bloated armaments.

THE FRENCH IMPROVED.

M. Haussmann is going to mutilate the Rue de la Paix. Like his master, he is dissatisfied, if not with the ways of pleasantness, with the Paths of Peace.

Same Another Way.—The Emperor has sanctioned more destructions in Paris, and in the provincial towns. He reminds us of some Greek wit under the first Empire.

Napoleon	Napoleon
Apoleon	Destroyer
Poleon	Of Cities.

BLACK BALLING.—There is no truth in the report that an enterprising *entrepeneur*, stimulated by the success of the "Black Cricketers," is about to engage an opposition troupe of Black Beetle-ers.

THE PACE THAT KILLS.—The faster a man starts in life, the sooner he gets into a hobble.

THE WAY TO THE WOOLSACK.

The early bird picks up the worm,
One morn young Briefless said;
Then I will rise betimes in term,
Whilst others lie aned.
If I, let clients come or no,
Am with the lark astir,
I needs must be, in being so,
A rising Barrister.

"NO CHILDREN NOW-A-DAYS."—Awful intelligence about a child of only six years old. Her Mamma says she is growing so *fast!*

Is it possible? Are these the materials of which the girl of the future period will be made?

From "Fun."

THE DERBY DOG.
By his "Next Friend."

If Human Brute, athirst for prey, must end as it began;
If it must tyrannize, and hunt, and worry all it can;
I'd rather be the Derby Dog than be a Derby Man!

But if it were that hooted beast from timid flesh set free,
And had dominion over dogs that man might fear to see,
I would not serve a Derby man as Derby men served me!

In Dogdom, on the other side of Styx—and whips and blows,
Things *may* be all turned right-about (who here can say he knows?)
And dogs have power to worry men that here produced their woes.

Supposing such a world to be, where crowds some rule obey,
And I captain of my kind on *Anti* Derby day,
With Derby men about the course in every Doggy's way;

If one poor soul, amazed and lost amid conflicting din,
Should imitate the Derby Dog in his inhuman sin,
Not one of all my eager dogs should dare to keep him in!

But they should open wide their ranks to let the poor soul through,
And act upon that good old rule which teaches you to do
To other creatures as you would have them to do to you.

HOW TO IDENTIFY CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE.—By his *fiz*-iognomy.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—Being sentenced under the Lex Talionis for stealing a kiss from a pretty girl.

A MEMO-*rabble* OCCASION.—Tuesday, 26th May, 1868. Date of the last public execution in England.

CALL A SPADE A SPADE.—"Very little doing" is a phrase often to be met with in the sporting intelligence of the daily press. Might it not be more appropriately worded "very few done?"

DRAMATIC MEM.—It is not impossible that the frequent references to scuttling which occur in it have led to the coaled reception given to *Foul Play*.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—The State is in danger as well as the Church! Immediately following on the attempt to make way with the Church of Ireland comes the news that an attempt had been made to burn the Pier of Rosherville. This is a bad look-out for our old aristocracy!

A PARALLEL CASE.—A curious resemblance on one point may at the present moment be traced between Abyssinia and England. A considerable portion of the former country is ruled by *the Gallas*, while the whole of England is governed by the *gals*.

SERVE 'EM RIGHT.—What those who would deal a death blow to the flowing bowl should be made to drink—a *Stiff* Glass.

From Divers Directions.

A COOL SUGGESTION.—(*For the warm weather.*)—Attentive Wife—Dinner's ready, Charlie come along, there's a dear, before it gets hot!

Geographicus writes to inform us that the River Nile, in its infancy, was called the Juvenile. We don't believe it.

The Inevitable Fate of 1868—The Dramatic *Fete* at the Crystal Palace.

The Balance of Comfort—The Japanese father with his son on the ladder, at the Lyceum.

A RECENT DISCOVERY.—The "philosopher's" *tone—vide* Mr. Mill's letter to the papers about ex-Governor Eyre—is very *bitter*.

NE PLUS ULTRA.—Why is the Gold Coast the best place to go to have your leg cut off? Because you will find the knee-grows there.

THE LATEST DEFINITION OF "MAN."—Telegram-inivorous animal.

A Painter who should Always be Hung "on the Line"—Hook.

The Best Lawn Mower—Mr. Gladstone, with his Suspensory bill.

A DISTINCTION.—Our cynical friend Sneersby seeing a new book announced under the title of "Every Man his own Lawyer," suggested that a better name would be "Every Fool his own Client."

—Poor Mrs. Lyon, it is said, has been laboring under "severe indisposition." This is nothing new, seeing that she has been for a considerable time past subject to Home-œopathic treatment.

GO IT!—Mr. Gladstone, we are informed on *un*reliable authority, intends bringing in a Bill to unfrock that "son of a gun," the "Bishop of Bond street!"

TAKE CARE OF THE PENCE, THE POUNDS WILL TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES.—This is doubtless the reason why shopkeepers in giving change wrap up the coppers in paper, a mark of distinction never accorded to gold and silver.

HANG IT ALL!—The chances of the abolition of capital punishment—in Ireland, at least—would seem to be remote. The government has hanged one or two Fenians already, and now it is proposed to suspend the whole Irish Church.

QUITE CLEAR.—A Sunday-school boy was recently asked what conscience is. He replied, "An inward monitor." On being pressed for the definition of a monitor, he replied, "One of the iron-clads." We have not heard conscience compared to iron; but have repeatedly heard the expression, "He *steels* his heart against conviction."

A Proverb on its Trial—"As honest as the *day*."

THE REAL VICTIM OF CHANCE.—Risk Allah.

THE "FINAL CHARGE" FOR ALL BATTLES.—The *little bill*.

A BLISSFUL TIME FOR TORIES.—When "all's blue."

FLOWERS FOR BUTTON-HOLES:—
For Mr. Gladstone's—"Sweet William!"
For Mr. Bright's—"Everlasting *Pease!*"
For Mr. Reardon's—"Rue!"
For Earl Russell's—"The Last Rose of Summer!"
For Mr. Whalley's—"An Ever-'Green!"
For Mr. Disraeli's—"The Pink of Perfection!"

—The "Victoria Station"—The *Throne*.

—Right in the Main—Mid-Ocean!

—A Bumptious Fellow—A Phrenologist.

—The land for the students—Hallam-shire.

—The "Hop" prospect this year—Abun*dance*.

"A FRIEND IN NEED."—

The baker and his customer
A kindred nature show;
The latter needs the "staff of life,"
The former *kneads* the dough!

THE AGRICULTURAL MIND.—Old Turniptops declares that the grand Maritime Exhibition held in France is an utter absurdity. Of course, he urges, only an agricultural show can be held at Havre de Grass. We suppose he would expect to find among the cattle what Stephenson would have called the coo de grass."

Swell—A bubble on the sea of pleasure.

Sword—A glittering blade which makes most havoc in female hearts.

—Taste—A sense denied to most, and abused by many.

Tea—The beverage which cheers three times three for China, and a little one over for Assam.

Tender—The quality which tugs many a man-of-war to port.

Tenor—A rare bird with golden eggs.

Fresh Pears—Newly-married couples.

Sanguinary Revolution—Circulation of the blood.

—A Yankee riding on a railroad was disposed to astonish the other passengers with tough stories. At last he mentioned that one of his neighbors owned an immense dairy, and made a million pounds of butter and a million pounds of cheese yearly. The Yankee perceiving that his veracity was in danger of being questioned, appealed to his friend:—

"True, isn't it, Mr. ——? I speak of Deacon Brown."

"Y-e-s," replied the friend; "that is, I know Deacon Brown, though I don't know as ever I heard precisely how many pounds of butter and cheese he makes a year; but I know he has twelve saw-mills that all go by buttermilk."

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 716 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted 11 1f

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2 PHILADELPHIA.

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BROOKLYN, May 15, 1868.

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We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.
Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.
This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.
It can be seen at our store, No. 265 BROADWAY.

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6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

LUMBER.

1868.	SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK.	1868.
1868.	SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR.	1868.
1868.	FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK.	1868.
1868.	WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK.	1868.
1868.	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE.	1868.
1868.	SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY.	1868.
1868.	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1868.
1868.	CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING.	1868.
1868.	CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 230 SOUTH Street.	1868.

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WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS,
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12f

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 13f

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of
FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14]

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin g, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
2 6 No. 105 JONES' Alley

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK
BUY COUPONS OF
GOVERNMENT BONDS
AT SAME PRICE AS GOLD.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE POPULAR LOANS
Central and Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
COUPONS OF THESE BONDS CASHED AT OUR OFFICE.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS
OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co.,
Paid at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
6 11f PHILADELPHIA.
Who have the Pacific Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
New Descriptive Pamphlets, with Map, furnished without charge, on application.

LEHIGH VALLEY
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.
$5,000,000,
With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,
FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
These Bonds are secured by mortgage on the following Railroads belonging to this Company, namely, the main line from Philipsburg, New Jersey, through Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 101 miles: the Beaver Meadow branch, 17½ miles, and the Lehigh and Mahanoy branch, 42½ miles, making a total of 161 miles of road, including 78 miles double-track, equal, with sidings, to 269 miles of single track, together with all lands, bridges, work-shops, machinery, depots, engine houses, and buildings thereunto belonging, and all rolling stock, tools, implements, and materials belonging to this Company, in use on the said Railroads.
This mortgage is a first lien on all of the above Roads, except 46 miles, from Easton to Mauch Chunk, on which it is preceded by a mortgage for $1,500,000 due in 1875, the Bonds of which are exchanging, as fast as presented, for the present issues; those not presented until maturity are to be paid out of the present loan, making it a first mortgage on the abovementioned property.
$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,
Either Coupon or Registered,
Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,
Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
7 1 1m No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GOLD BOUGHT.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
6 22 1m

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, Guaranteed, Principal and Interest, by the
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
For Sale at 95, and Interest from June 1.
C. & H. BORIE,
No. 8 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
BOWEN & FOX,
425 1mrp No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
WHELEN BROTHERS,
No. 105 South THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.
POPULAR LOANS.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
And Accrued Interest.
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
And Accrued Interest.
Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
Full Reports, Maps, Etc., furnished upon application.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Stock and Gold Brokers.
QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
ALWAYS ON HAND. 4 8] 8p
E. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

CAPE MAY STEAMER.
FOR CAPE MAY.
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19, above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9½ A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
FARE.....$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children...$1·5, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.
The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has been some state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers. G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 6 30tf

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1868.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 13th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Main street, from Cotton street to Shurr's lane, to be constructed of brick, circular in form with an inside diameter of three feet, in accordance with plans and specifications to be prepared by the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance to be paid by the City.
When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the Company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly, approved May 8, 1868.
All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 22, 1869. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
MARLON H. DICKINSON,
7 9 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his
NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once command itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1322 and 1324 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers
SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 s tu th 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British governments, for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, July 11
ETNA (via Halifax).....Monday, July 13
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, July 18
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, July 25
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax) Tuesday, July 28
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, August 1
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, August 8
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday, at noon, from Pier No. 46 NORTH River.
Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
" to London	105	" to London	40
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90 gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $30; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9] No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.
Passage lower than by any other line.
For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice Pres
Office—84 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 23 3m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS R. SEARLE,
11 N. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line will commence loading on SATURDAY, 20th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 203
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE,
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1]

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 9th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern Lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE FOR NEW YORK.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.
Goods by weight, 9 cents per 100 lbs., gross.
Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.
Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.
For further information, apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
7 23 Pier 19 North Wharves.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Delaware Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most delightful and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.
State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.
6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!!
The steamer ELIZA HANCOCK will leave ARCH Street Wharf, Philadelphia, for Wilmington, daily, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington for Philadelphia, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
REDUCED RATES OF FARE:—
From Wilmington to Philadelphia, 20c.
From Chester and Hook to Philadelphia, 10c.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington, 20c.
From Chester and Hook to Wilmington, 10c.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 30 CENTS.
For further particulars inquire on board.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28 1f Captain.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 30 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 8 50 A. M., 12 50, and 5 30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.
Fare, 10 cents between all points.
Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 1f

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, July 11	8½ A M	Saturday, July 11,	9 A.M
Sunday, July 12,	to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings,		
Monday, July 13,	6½ A.M	Monday, July 13,	10 A.M
Tuesday, " 14,	7½ A.M	Tuesday, "	14 11½ A.M
Wed'day, " 15,	8 A.M	Wed'day, "	12 M.
Thursday, " 16,	10 A.M	Thursday, "	6 2 P.M
Friday " 17,	10 A.M	Friday, "	17, 2 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 6 17 1f

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid new Steamship TWILIGHT will leave Chesnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2½ P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Megargee's wharf, Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M., and 5 P. M. Fare, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents.
5 30 tf Captain H. CRAWFORD.

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—Paste for Boxmakers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Dovar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia "Inquirer," Harper Bros., American Tract Society, and others. Sole agents, L. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
9 24 No. 420 COMMERCE Street.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

UNFETTERED.

Souls are temples of the King—
Bodies from the scaffolding:—
When the workmen, Truth and Grace,
All the finished outlines trace
Of God's earthly dwelling-place,
And the dome with splendor crown,
Death but tears the body down.

Spirits struggling to be free
Foretaste immortality;
Earth-bound here, like ships of air,
Chained to sense and linked to care,
Straightened, pinioned, everywhere;
What with pain and feeble breath
Death but cuts the chords of death.

Caged—the lark affects to moan;
Free—she rends the clouds with song;
Wings of love and airs of bliss
Waft the soul to blessedness
In far holier realms than this,
When, imprisoned by flesh no more,
Death shall let the spirit soar.

Oh! my spirit, when wilt thou
Drop the shackles on thee now;
Eyes, when will ye have true sight;
Ears, when will ye hear aright;
Heart, when leap to Heaven's height?
Not till done with fleshly strife
Will Death let thee into Life.

Little Things in Religious Life.

Little words, not eloquent speeches nor sermons; little deeds, not miracles nor battles, nor one great act or mighty martyrdom, make up the true Christian life. The little constant sunbeam, not the lightning; the waters of Siloam, "that go softly on their meek mission of refreshment," not the waters of the river "great and mighty," rushing down in torrent, noise, and force, are the true symbols of a holy life.

The avoidance of little evils, little sins, little inconsistencies, little weaknesses, little follies, little indiscretions and imprudences, little foibles, indulgences of self and of the flesh, little acts of indolence, of indecision, or slovenliness, or cowardice; little equivocations or aberrations from high integrity, little bits of worldliness and gayety, little indifferences to the feelings or wishes of others, little outbreaks of temper or crossness, or selfishness, or vanity; the avoidance of such little things as these goes far to make up at least the negative beauty of a holy life.

And then, attention to the little duties of the day and hour, in public transactions, or private dealings, or family arrangements; to the little words and tones, little benevolences, or forbearances, or tendernesses; little self-denials, self-restraints, and self-thoughtfulness; little plans of quiet kindness and thoughtful consideration for others; punctuality and method, and true aim in the ordering each day—these are the active developements of holy life, the rich and divine mosaics of which it is composed.

What makes yon green hill so beautiful? Not the outstanding peak or stately elm, but the bright sward which clothes its slopes, composed of innumerable blades of grass. It is of small things that a great life is made up; and he who will acknowledge no life as great, save that which is built up of great things, will find little in Bible characters to admire or copy.

Quarreling.

If anything in the world will make a man feel badly, except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after it than before. It degrades him in the eyes of others, and, what is worse, blunts his sensibilities on the one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more peacefully and quietly we get on, the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the better course is, if a man cheats you, cease to deal with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; and if he slanders you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, and quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—A great effort is to be made to induce the Upper House of Convocation in London to take into consideration the Naval question at its forthcoming meeting—a course from which it has shrunk in former sittings, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Lower House. Upward of twenty thousand signatures have been appended to a "declaration" which is to be presented to the Archbishop and Bishops of the province of Canterbury assembled, and upwards of thirteen thousand to a "memorial." The numbers are likely to receive considerable increase. The following is the declaration:—

"We, the undersigned, clergy and lay communicants of the Church of England, feel deeply aggrieved that there should be any further delay on the part of the Church of England in asserting the spiritual validity of the sentence of deposition and excommunication pronounced upon Dr. Colenso by the Right Rev. Metropolitan of South Africa. We believe that such delay is fraught with much serious evil, and tends to encourage the spread of skepticism and insecurity. We believe that any continued postponement on the part of your right reverend house to accept the said sentence of deposition and excommunication will compromise the orthodoxy of the Church of England, and will, consequently be dangerous to the unity and peace. We, therefore, pray your right reverend house to accept formally and synodically the sentence of deposition and excommunication pronounced upon the said Dr. Colenso, and to declare that he is not in communion with the Church of England."

—The Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary have received from Miss Ludlow, of New York city, a gift of $25,000, to be named, from her departed parents, "The Charles and Elizabeth Ludlow Professorship of Ecclesiastical Polity and Canon Law."

—The recent Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Western Pennsylvania adopted, by a vote of 35 to 18, a constitutional amendment, which provides for the exclusion of representatives from parishes which fail, for more than a year, to pay the assessments made upon them.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The following basis of union was reported, on the 1st of July, by the joint committee of the Reformed and United Presbyterian churches:

"*Resolved*, 1. That these churches agree to form an organic union on the basis of the principles embraced in their respective testimonies, and the other subordinate standards which they hold in common.

"2. That these churches, when united, shall be called the United Presbyterian Church, consisting of the Reformed Presbyterian Church and the United Presbyterian Church; and that the supreme judicatory of the United Church shall be called the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America.

"3. That the testimony of the United Presbyterian Church shall be acknowledged as the testimony of the United Church.

"4. That, for the present, the substantial agreement of the testimonies of these respective Churches being recognized congregations in the United Church shall be at liberty to use either, as may be most conducive to their edification.

"5. That the different boards and institutions of the respective Churches shall not be effected by this union, but shall have the control of their funds and retain all their corporate or other rights and privileges, until the interests of the Church shall require a change."

All the articles were adopted unanimously, except the third. Further consideration of the third was postponed till the next meeting, in November.

—Quite a number of presbyteries of both branches have already given their vote in favor of reunion on the terms proposed by the General Assemblies. The large meeting in Dr. Hall's church, in New York, has been followed by similar ones in Philadelphia and Brooklyn, advocating reunion on precisely the basis then adopted, and opposing all changes or amendments as introducing new cause for discussion, and tending to retard the object in view. Meanwhile, a circular has been sent out by a number of Presbyterians in Western Pennsylvania, urging that the latest action of the Old School Assembly, affirming simply old doctrinal standards without any explanation, and which came before the New School Assembly too late for its consideration, be made the basis of reunion. This circular is signed by the younger Professor Hodge, and, it is claimed, would be more acceptable to both parties, as well as to the minor branches of the great Presbyterian family. The prevailing sentiment seems, however, to be, Let us have reunion effected first, on no matter what terms, and trust to mutual Christian love and forbearance for any action or change that may then be desired. The speedy arrival of President McCosh in Princeton will give to that potent centre of influence a needed impetus in favor of reunion.

—During the past thirteen years the O. S. Presbyterian Board of Church Extension has received nearly $858,000, and made grants in aid of the erection of eight hundred and fifty churches. Of this amount $50,000 was received the past year, and has been expended in aid of one hundred and twenty-two houses of worship. These churches average a cost of $2500, of which the Board gives not quite one-fifth. It is said that sixteen hundred churches of that order took up no contribution last year in aid of this important object. Of the one hundred and twenty-two churches aided last year, twenty nine are in North Carolina, fourteen in Iowa, twelve in Illinois, nine each in South Carolina and Pennsylvania, and six in Indiana.

The *Central Presbyterian* says:—"The Central Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, Missouri, lately under the pastoral care of the Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, held a meeting of the session and members on the 17th of June, moderated by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Brookes, at which time a unanimous call was made out for the Rev. M. D. Hoge, B. D., of this city, offering him a salary of $5000. As Dr. Hoge has at present invitations to two other points, equally important and prominent, it is impossible to predict his decision, urgent and providential as the call to St. Louis seems to be."

—The Rev. A. G. Shaffer, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, in West Deer Township, Pa., was instantly killed by lightning on Tuesday, June 30.

BAPTIST.

—At a recent meeting of the Fifth Baptist Church, of this city, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, An obligation has been laid by our Lord Jesus Christ upon every member of His body, to do whatever may be possible for the furtherance of the Gospel and the salvation of men;

And whereas, Great good has resulted from the preaching of the Word, by men not specially ordained to the ministry; *And whereas*, we are deeply impressed with the importance and practicability of such evangelizing efforts; therefore,

Resolved, That this Church hereby gives its approval to such of our brethren as may, under the advice of the pastor, publicly proclaim and enforce the Gospel wherever God, in His providence, shall give them opportunity.

—Rev. James Cooper, late of this city, has received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church in Rondout, N. Y., on a salary of fourteen hundred dollars and use of parsonage.

METHODIST.

—The *Christian Star* is the title of a new religious paper issued from the Methodist mission press in India, and edited by Rev. J. W. Messmore. It is in the Hindustani language, and designed especially for circulation among the native Christians. The work of the Church in India is exceedingly encouraging. The Methodist discipline requires the Bishop to inquire of the candidates for ordination whether they are willing to go as foreign missionaries. The Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society is reported as saying that not a name of one willing candidate has been sent to his office during the past two years, and the Bishops have nearly ceased to put the question. The Society is obliged to look to the theological seminaries for the men it needs.

—Dr. B. H. Nadal, Professor of Historical Theology in the Drew Theological Seminary, stated in the Philadelphia Preachers' Meeting that there were twenty-one students in attendance last year, and the applications for next year reach from eighty to one hundred. Many of them need help to enable them to receive instruction. He also stated that they are now buildings a professor's residence, and four other building are yet to go up. One building contains seventy-two rooms, another will accommodate forty students.

—The trustees of Randolph Macon College have, by a vote of more than two-thirds decided to remove it from its present site in Mecklenburg county, Va., to a more accessible point at Ashland, which is seventeen miles from Richmond on the Fredericksburg Railroad.

—The Ohio Wesleyan University has within the last three years received subscriptions and bequests to the amount of $151,000.

LUTHERAN.

—The vast immigration from Germany is doing for Lutheranism in this country what the Irish immigration has done for Roman Catholicism. We speak of the great Presbyterian bodies; but while the united strength of the two schools of Presbyterianism will be a membership of 407,889, our readers will be surprised to learn that the Lutherans already have a membership numbering but 56,029 less than that aggregate. The immigration from Germany is mainly composed of Prussian Protestants, and is rapidly increasing; and ere long the denomination will be inferior in numerical strength only to the Roman Catholics, Methodists, and Baptists. They greatly need a more numerous body of clergy—having but 1748 ministers, while the Presbyterians have 4172. The Philadelphia Lutheran Seminary last year graduated eleven theological students, and eight the previous year.

—The congregation of the Rev. Dr. Baum, of York, Pennsylvania, have taken the initiatory steps to erect a new and large church edifice on the site of the present one, which proves inadequate to their growing wants.

REFORMED GERMAN.

The *Independent* says:—

This body separated from the Lutheran on the ground that the latter retained too much of the errors of Romanism. Luther seems to allow that an infant is regenerated by baptism; that the real body and blood of Christ are present in some sense in the elements of the Supper; and that the clergy are priestly mediators between God and man. All this the Reformed Church rejected. In this country there is now a severe struggle going on between two parties within this church. The Liturgical party, headed by Dr. Nevin, is taking an extreme High Church position—accepting baptismal regeneration, exalting the priesthood, and replacing the simplicity of the Reformed worship by a complete liturgy, accompanied in some cases by altars, crucifixes, and other Romish adornments. The contest between the two parties, headed respectively by Dr. Nevin and Dr. Bomberger, is now being carried on with no little bitterness, the especial point of attack by the Evangelicals being upon the liturgy, which the party having control of Mercersburg Seminary is trying to foist upon all the churches. The case of the church in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, shows the extent of this disaffection. Dr. Harbaugh introduced the liturgy in portions before it had been printed. The attempt drove off a large part of the church and compelled the resignation of the pastor. Still the liturgy was retained. At last, after three years, the difficulty broke out with greater violence. The new pastor preached liturgy in season and out of season. The people wanted a congregational vote on the subject, but the pastor would not allow it. Finally, a consistory was elected, which ruled it out of use; but an appeal was taken to the Lancaster Classis, where Dr. Nevin rules supreme, and the "new Order" was forced upon the people with no regard to their wishes. The result in the denomination will be either a separation from the "Nevinites," or such a growth of the Evangelical party through their sympathy with revivals and missionary labors as will give them ere long such a control of the denomination as shall make it truly reformed.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

—The definitive establishment of religious liberty in Austria, consequent on the Emperor's assent to the liberal measures which have passed the Reichsrath, is thus referred to by the London *Times'* correspondent at Vienna, in his letter of May 27:—

"The new laws on marriage and schools have received the imperial sanction, and the Concordat exists no more. The imperial sanction was given on the 25th, and yesterday morning the official *Weiner Zeitung* announced it to the people of the empire. The laws are, perhaps, not quite all that could be desired, but they remove all that was most objectionable in the Concordat. Henceforth, clerical jurisdiction in matrimonial matters is at an end, and, in this respect, as well as in others, civil courts are to decide according to the civil code. If any priest should throw in the way of marriage obstacles not founded in the law, the parties can be legally married by the civil authorities. In all cases of separation and divorce henceforth to be concluded, it is likewise the civil law which is to decide. The supreme direction in matters of education is to be exercised by the State; only the religious education remains in the hands of the clergy of the different confessions. Public schools are open to all, without difference of religion. In mixed marriages, parents may agree about the religion of their children as they please; if there is no such agreement, the sons follow the religion of the father, the daughters that of the mother. Illegitimate children follow that of the mother. After the fourteenth year of age, every one is free to change his religion, only certain formalities are to be observed. The members of one church cannot be forced, in any way, to contribute to the wants of another, unless such obligation is founded on patronage or private contract. The articles of the law by which apostates from Christianity are disinherited, as well as that by which the attempt to induce a Christian to change his religion is punished as a crime, are abolished. No religious community can refuse a decent burial to persons of another religious confession in places where no burial-ground exists of that confession. No one can be forced to abstain from work during the fete days of a religious confession not his own; but every one is obliged to abstain from whatever might interfere with the public worship of any religion."

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Congregational church in Richland, N. Y., one of those churches which in 1801 were united with presbyteries according to the plan of union, has accepted the advice of the General Assemblies that such churches "should perfect their organization," and has become thoroughly Presbyterian. The present indication is that most of these churches will perfect their organization in the other way, by becoming thoroughly Congregational.

—The meeting this year of the General Association of Kansas in Manhattan was the largest ever held in the State. The number of Congregational churches in the State have increased during the last ten years from 16 to 41; and the membership, then 250, is now five times as large. There are 223 additions by profession reported, and the ministerial force has been increased by eight.

—Mr. Samuel Holmes, of New York city, who has heretofore manifested his interest in Yale College by endowing scholarships to the amount of five thousand dollars, has recently offered twenty-five thousand dollars to the Theological Department, in successive payments, on condition that the subscription for the new Theological Hall and other endowments be completed within the present year.

—Forty-seven years ago Amherst College had two students and an empty treasury. The two students have lived to see their college prosper beyond all expectation, and her coffers full. The treasurer reports that the college is now worth more than a million dollars, and free from debt.

INDIA.

—Dr. Norman McLeod, who has been inspecting the missions in India, urges that all the petty distinctions of English, Scotch and American sects be left behind by missionaries on heathen soil, and that the converts of all societies unite in fraternal intercourse and intercommunion. He would have them establish a common, undivided Christianity. As an illustration of the evil of sectarianism, he gives the case of an American missionary. He says:—

"Is it to be thought that you are going to spot Hindostan with Baptist churches, with Congregational churches, Christian Propgation Societies, and London Missionary Societies? I one day met one of ten missionaries from America, and I asked him why he didn't belong to the great body of the American portion of the churches laboring in India. He replied that there were such differences between them that they could not have union. 'Pray,' I said, 'what are these differences?' 'Well, he said, *there is one tremendous thing—they sing hymns.*' That is as worthy a man as lives—a most excellent man. I then asked if he would not, in consequence of these differences, worship Jesus Christ with them. 'Yes,' he replied, *'under protest.'* I could not help saying that was the worst Brahminism I had ever seen in India."

THE GOSPEL IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The progress of the Gospel in the South Pacific may be inferred from a meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand, at Nelson, last November. There are four Presbyteries and thirty-five congregations in this Church. Most of the native Christians belong to the English Church. In the Fiji Islands 100,000 persons have received copies of the Scriptures. The success of native preachers is admirably shown at Nui, an island recently visited by Mr. Bingham on the Morning Star. It was hardly two years before that a native Samoan Christian had begun his labors there, yet two hundred persons, nearly the entire population, came out to hear Mr. Bingham, of whom forty six gave evidence of being Christians. A Christian teacher, unlike many who visit that part of the world, had prepared the way.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:55 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:40 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:20 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7:05 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1:30 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 5 and 5:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M. passing Reading at 4:40 and 7:05 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 6:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30, 11:00 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:30 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 3:30 A. M., 12:30 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Runners at the depots will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before the departure. The Chestnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line	12:00 M.
Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1:00, 6:00 and 10:30	P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market streets.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	5:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 4:40 and	7:10 P. M.
Day Express	5:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:20 P. M.

For further info mation apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa. 4 29

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 8½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:30 A. M. 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7 50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9 and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARPER'S Illustrated Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES. FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.....$2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail.....3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...3 00

At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.....3 00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 8:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare $3 25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

The 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

From Kensington Depot.

At 7:00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,

From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6:15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Higbanstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Dominion Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 9:30 P. M via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5:30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, 6 19 Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1863. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12:00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12:00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 7:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M. (daily), 1:30, 4:15, and 7:30 (daily) P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9:40 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 5:55 P. M., Express; 8:05 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8:55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, South-west, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

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All the intelligent and enterprising women of the present day are beginning to use DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP, thereby turning the toils and horrors of Washing Day into a comparative holiday.

The GENUINE is manufactured only by J. B. DOBBINS, at his immense works, Sixth Street and Germantown Avenue, and sold by all respectable Grocers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING, and Card Plate Printing in every variety, DREKA, No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHING.

SING

To the good old tune of "Yankee-Doodle."

Chief Justice Chase
Has lost the race
Just now, for nomination;
And Pendleton
Did not get on
Towards Presidential station

Some folks then thought
That Hancock ought
Of votes to have a gay show;
But voting slim,
They soon dropped him,
And fixed upon Horatio.

So we declare,
Seymour and Blair
Have got the nomination!
Now delegates!
Good clothing waits
For your examination!

CHORUS, to be sung with each verse.

We buy our clothes at the GREAT BROWN HALL!
Clothes for all the Nation!
The BROWN STONE HALL makes clothes for all
The best in all creation!!

After singin this elegant song, come along, one and all to our BIG BROWN HALL and we will fit you out with magnificent New Clothes.

THE VERY BEST CLOTHES!!

THE VERY LOWEST PRICES!!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 3mdp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,

Respectfully invite the public generally to call and examine their EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
SUMMER CLOTHING.
Parties requiring a Good Fit at LOW PRICES, will find it to their advantage to call on us. 4 16 thstusm

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT street, Central Depot, No. 1018, FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

CLOTHING.

FRANK CRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF TH FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

BAILEY & Co
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
Have just finished a large variety
OF
SILVER ARTICLES,
Especially Suitable for
BRIDAL PRESENTS,
All of entirely new and beautiful designs.
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.
1 1 tuths PHILADELPHIA

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
5 6 rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 25 1yd

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill Co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill Co
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill Co
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Bucks Co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon Co.,
Chas. Rodearmel, Box 150, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks Co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George T. Grider, Litiz P. O., Lanchster Co.
PEKKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery Co.
PROSPECT TERRACE;
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery County. 5 21 2m

HYGENIA HOUSE,
COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,
Is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.
7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor,
Post Office address, Deaky eville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1,
Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY,
Will receive guests June 23.
Terms $4·00 per day—$25·00 per week.
Please address, J. F. CAKE,
6 9 1m thSm CAPE ISLAND.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL will open for the season on 25th JUNE.
Terms, $3·50 per day, or $20 per week. Address
R. R. THOMPSON, Proprietor,
Formerly of Congress Hall, Cape Island.
N. B.—The music will be under the direction of Mr CARL SENTZ. 6 15 25t

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will be opened for the reception of guests on
SATURDAY, JUNE 27.
Mus under the direction of Simon Hassler
Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
6 2 3m] No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
This well-known house has been REMOVED, REMODELED, and very much ENLARGED, with commodious and comfortable rooms.
Located between United States Hotel and the beach. The grounds surrounding are nicely enclosed and well shaded. Guests for the house will leave the cars at U. S. Hotel. NO BAR.
6 12 1m JONAH WOTTON, Proprietor.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., is now open for the Summer season. Families desiring a quiet home at the sea shore at a moderate price, will call on or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.
Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches, for the accommodation of guests. 6 23 1m

THE TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, WILL be opened on and after the Fourth of July, for the season.
Terms—$2 50 per day, or $15 per week.
HUMPHREY HUGHES,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE
ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST. PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3mdp

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

DIRECTORS.		
N. B. Browne,	J. Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke,	C. Macalester,	S. A. Caldwell.
John Welsh,	E. W. Clark.	Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, NO. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
E. PATTESON, Sec. and Treasurer. 2 13 wfmd

GROCERIES, ETC.

SALMON.

THE FIRST NEW ST. JOHN'S
SMOKED SALMON
Offered For Sale this Season.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
GROCERS,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
6 16 1uths PHILADELPHIA.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [6 18 thstu3t

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2; Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1 25, and upwards, At DIXON'S,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. [7 1 2m

READ! READ!
Sporting Goods at a Bargain.
The attention of the trade and public is called to the large assortment of
Guns, Fishing Tackle, and other Sporting Goods,
AT NO. 409 CHESNUT SEREET,
Which is being sold at very low rates to close business. Bargains in fine Guns, Fishing Rods, Base Ball and Cricket implements can be had, and the opportunity should not be lost. Call at once, and be satisfied as to our very low rates.
7 6 6* C. S. WESTCOTT.

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER SILKS.
Reduced Prices.
BARGAINS IN
LIGHT STRIPES, CHECKS AND CHENES, a $1·00, $1·50, $1·75 to $2·75.
SOLID COLORS, all prevailing shades, at $1 85, $2 00, $2·25 to $2 75.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

DRESS GOODS.
Reduced Prices.
FRENCH PERCALES, best quality, reduced to 37½ cents.
FRENCH PERCALES, 25, 28, 30 cents.
FRENCH PRINTED PIQUES, the best, at 75 cents per yard.
SILK GRENADINES, black and colored grounds, 50 to 75 cents, reduced from 75 cents and $1·25.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, $1·00 a yard, formerly $1 62½.
FRENCH ORGANDIES, 50 and 60 cents.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

SUMMER CLOAKS AND PELISSES.
Reduced Prices.
SUMMER CLOTH SACKS, at $6, $8, and $10; reduced from $10, $12, and $16.
SILK GARMENTS at $18, $24, and $30; reduced from $24, $32, and $40.
ELEGANT BEDOUIN WRAPPERS, for the Seaside, $10 and $12; usually sold at $15 and $18.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

NEW ARRIVALS IN OUR CHEAP DEPARTMENTS.
Another lot Hemstitched Cambric Hdkfs, at 25 and 55 cents.
French, Scotch and Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, 17 cents to $1a yard; cheap.
Linen Collars, Cuffs, and Sets 5, 12 15 to 20 cents.
500 Honeycomb Summer Quilts, at $1 87½; usual price $2 50.
Black Hernani, coarse mesh, 33 cents; very cheap.
Ladies' and Misses' Lisle Thread Gloves, 1000 pairs at 25 cents; usually 37½ cents.
Revolution in the price of Ladies' Neck Ties; Chassepot Neck Ties, 50 cents; usual price $1.
Roman Scarf Ties, $1 25, $1·50, usually $2 and $2·50.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
1 13 tuths4p PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 1 25 1yd